

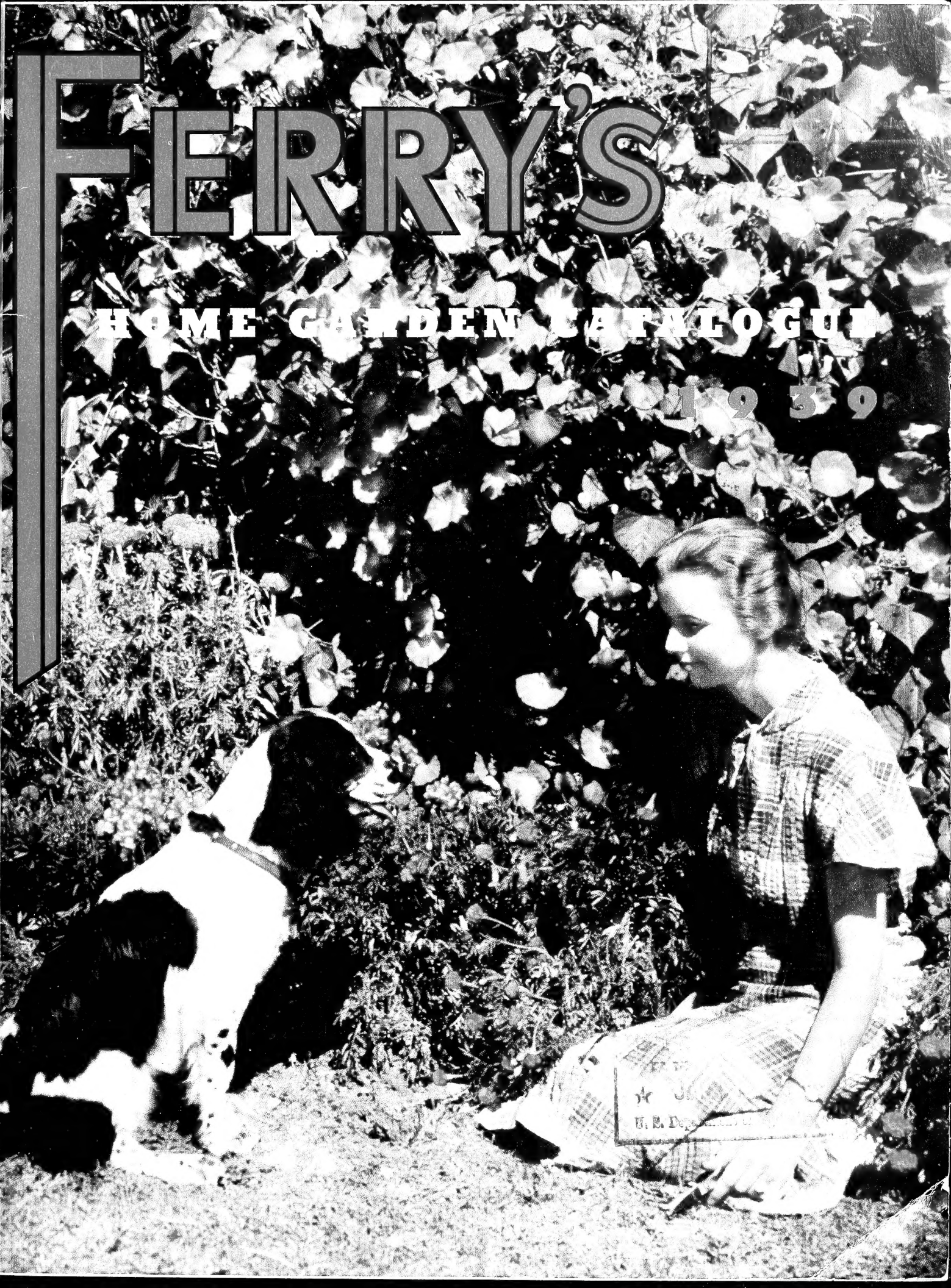
Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current
scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

FERRY'S

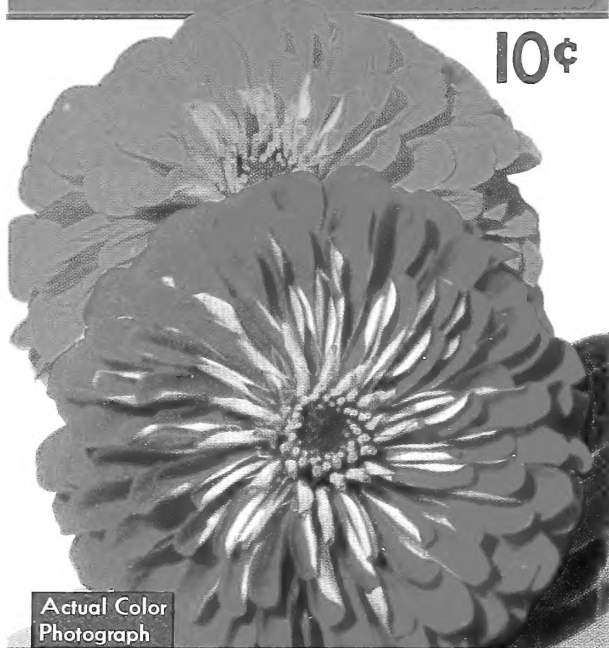
HOME GARDEN CATALOG

1939



ZINNIA ALL GIANT
INDIAN SUMMER MIXTURE

10¢

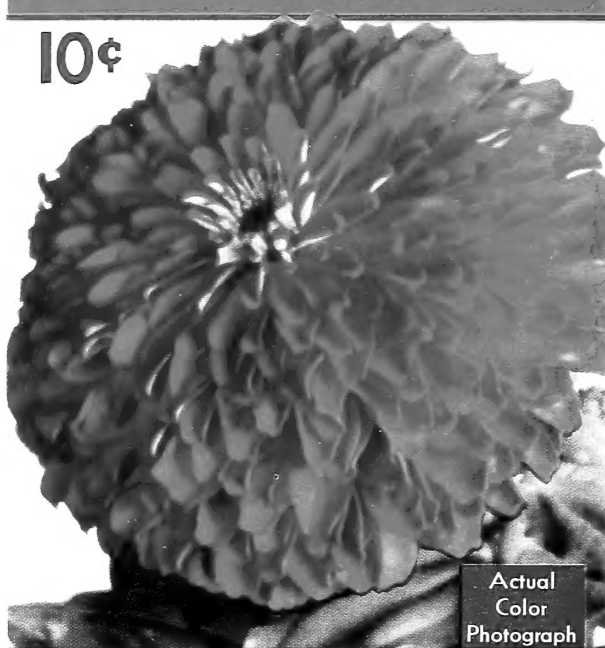


Actual Color
Photograph

FERRY'S SEEDS

ZINNIA SUPER GIANT
CHERRY QUEEN

10¢

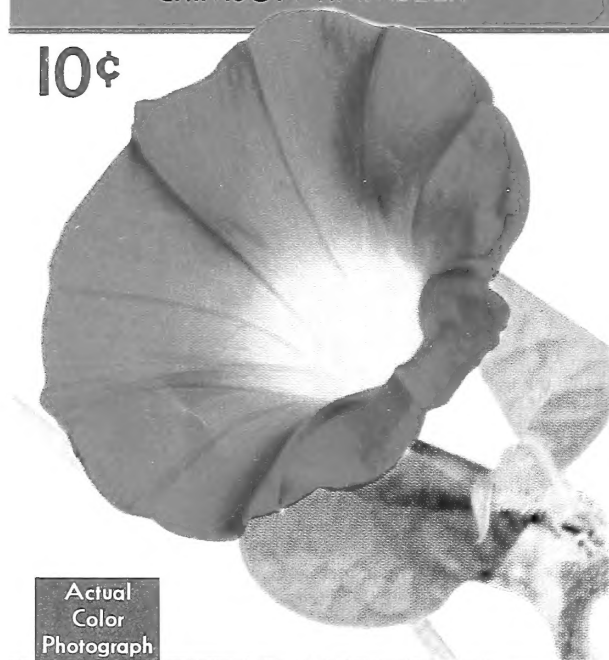


Actual
Color
Photograph

FERRY'S SEEDS

MORNING GLORY
CRIMSON RAMBLER

10¢

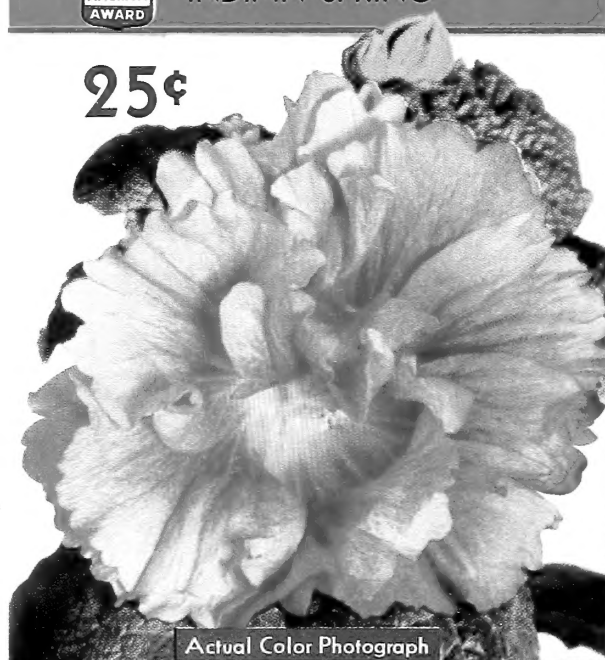


Actual
Color
Photograph

FERRY'S SEEDS

HOLLYHOCK
INDIAN SPRING

25¢



Actual Color Photograph

FERRY'S SEEDS

Ferry's 1939 Home Garden Catalogue Greets You!



OF COURSE you have already looked at the color photograph on the cover. We hope you will go back to it again and again, thoroughly enjoying the home scene with its vegetables and flowers, all of which were grown from FERRY'S SEEDS. You who are familiar with the lovely Heavenly Blue morning glory pictured there need not be told how satisfactory it is in every way.

Now, we call your attention to several flower offerings on the page opposite. First, our 1939 introduction in morning glories—**Crimson Rambler** in ruby red with white throat. The blossoms are abundant. It is a true *Convolvulus*, or "twiner," and its vigorous growth and climbing habits make it a leader among all red morning glories. **Crimson Rambler**, like Heavenly Blue, is particularly effective against the side of a house, or on a fence or trellis.

And, at last! A hollyhock that blooms the first year and is truly beautiful. **Indian Spring** (see also opposite page) with its fresh, rose-pink, semi-double flowers will bring June into your garden in Septem-

ber. It grows about four feet tall and is very useful for backgrounds. **Indian Spring** won the highest Silver Medal Award in the All-America selections for 1939.

Cherry Queen (upper right) is one of the best of all zinnias. The flowers, huge and fully double, are of exhibition quality. But the most outstanding characteristic of **Cherry Queen** is its color—lively, glowing cherry red. This exceptional flower combines well with almost all zinnia colors.

In experimenting with mixtures of many different shades and tints of zinnias, the blend named **Indian Summer** (upper left) meets our fullest approval. Last season it was also the favorite of 92.3 per cent of the visitors at our Oakview Trial Grounds. The colors are scarlet, orange, yellow, white, cherry, and salmon-rose—as rich and mellow as a maple grove in autumn.

On the following pages you will find many other flower and vegetable varieties, both new and old, to meet every home garden need. We are justly proud of the seeds we offer you. Ninety-seven per cent of all the vegetable and flower seeds sold by FERRY-MORSE SEED CO. are produced by us on our own seed farms, or under our direct supervision from our own pedigreed strains.



FERRY'S SEEDS are for sale at "the store around the corner." Select them from the well-known RED-AND-SILVER DISPLAY (See color photograph, inside back cover). Support your local dealer!

More Outstanding New Flowers and



ASTER, ROSALIE

Aster, Rosalie

This, our new American Branching Aster, is outstanding in several ways. The flowers are large and nearly always come 100 per cent double, even late in the season. The color is deep rose-pink, very bright and attractive. Another fine thing about Rosalie is its freedom of bloom; both florists and home gardeners will be delighted with the number of blossoms on one plant. For all-around usefulness *Rosalie* is important among the new asters.

Pkt. 25c

Bush Balsam, Rosy White

Bush Balsams are taking this country by storm. They have all the good points of the old balsams,—glossy green foliage, easy culture, and camellia-like flowers. In addition, they have one important advantage: the blossoms are borne at the ends of stems and are not hidden by leaves. *Rosy White* is dwarf, early, extremely uniform, and makes a better show of bloom than any other balsam we have seen. The color is white with a faint flush of pink. You will be delighted with this improved strain.

Pkt. 10c

Cosmos, Sensation White (Purity)

A new candidate for "queen of the garden" is this white cosmos. The flowers are very large and the clearest white imaginable. The plants grow about four feet tall and are good for backgrounds. The flowers are even more useful for cutting, as they are ideally suited for weddings and other occasions where the finest white flowers are required. *Sensation White* is easy to grow. No garden should be without it.

Pkt. 10c



Marigold, Early Sunshine

One of the most important of this year's All-America's winners. In our trials this marigold bloomed earlier than any other except *Harmony*. It is of an entirely different type from other marigolds. The plentiful flowers have incurved petals like chrysanthemums and are a clear light yellow. *Early Sunshine* is semi-tall in habit; it is intermediate between African and French marigolds in height.

Pkt. 25c

Marigold, Golden State

This new marigold may be described as a glorified *Guinea Gold*. It has the fine color of that popular variety, and it is larger flowered. *Golden State* usually comes 100 per cent double and runs very uniform in every respect. You will win prizes with *Golden State*.

Pkt. 25c

Our New Sweet Peas

This year we are offering three new summer flowering Spencer Sweet Peas. *Fairyland* is a light, rich rose-pink on cream ground. It is particularly outstanding in vigor and size of flowers. *Vista* is a large, clear, light purple on a white ground, brighter and without the objectionable blue tone of the earlier purples. *Rarity* (which received a Certificate of Merit in the 1937 Scottish Sweet Pea Trials) is a "fancy." The fronts of standard and wings are flaked bright orange-cerise on a white ground; backs of standard and wings are almost solid orange-cerise. All these sweet peas are extremely satisfactory. We know you will like them.

Pkts. each 25c



MARIGOLD, GOLDEN STATE

Vegetables for 1939



Bean, Ferry's Plentiful

This new variety of our own introduction won a Bronze Medal Award in the 1938 All-America Selections. It is a green, flat-podded, bush bean,—an improved and very productive variety of the *Bountiful* type. The plants bear long, straight, medium deep green pods somewhat larger than those of *Bountiful*. Because the pods fill up well, the snap beans are uniformly straight and attractive. They are brittle and stringless and have distinctive flavor.

While we do not claim that *Plentiful* is rust resistant, plantings in various sections of the country the past season have shown definite resistance to the disease.

You will like *Ferry's Plentiful*. It lives up to its name in productiveness, and it is a delicious snap bean for the table. *Carton 10c; lb. 40c*

Celery, Autumn King

This outstanding new celery which we are offering for the first time this year fills a place between the early or self-blanching varieties and the late green or *Pascal*. It is earlier and easier to blanch than *Pascal* but has the solid, smooth stems and the same high quality. Its height is 24 to 27 inches under ordinary conditions; length of stems, 8 to 10 inches. The plant is erect, compact, and symmetrical with long, full heart. It is resistant to root rot or yellows.

The stalks of *Autumn King* are an appetizing clear, creamy white when fully blanched. It stores well for late fall and winter use. *Pkt. 25c*

Celery, Morse's Masterpiece

Here's good news for home gardeners who appreciate the superior quality and flavor of the late or green celeries. Both characteristics are to be found in this new early or self-blanching variety of our introduction.

Morse's Masterpiece matures in 80 to 90 days from date of setting plants in the open, which is as early as most of the self-blanching strains now in use. Under ordinary conditions it grows to a height of 24 to 26 inches. The thick stems are 8 to 9 inches long, broad with rounded edges, and almost free from strings. They are crisp and fleshy and have that rich, nutty flavor so highly prized.

Morse's Masterpiece is a very satisfactory celery to plant in the home garden for early use or for storage. *Pkt. 25c*

Lettuce, Cosberg

A new and distinct heading lettuce which seems destined to become very useful in eastern United States.

In form the plant is similar to the well-known *New York* and *Iceberg*, but the color is paler, softer green, and the veins more distinct. Leaves are moderately blistered, somewhat crumpled, and finely waved and fringed at margins. The heads are of medium size but exceptionally firm, clear pale green to almost white inside, and of very good texture and flavor.

Cosberg withstands heat well and seems exceptionally resistant to tip burn. It is especially adapted to home garden use. *Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 1/4 lb. 90c*



BEAN, FERRY'S PLENTIFUL

Lettuce, Imperial No. 847

If you live in eastern or southern United States, and have had trouble getting head lettuce to "head," try this crisp heading Iceberg strain. This variety produces well-rounded, firm heads of excellent size and surprising solidity under conditions which usually produce loose or mediocre heads in other strains. The color is medium deep green.

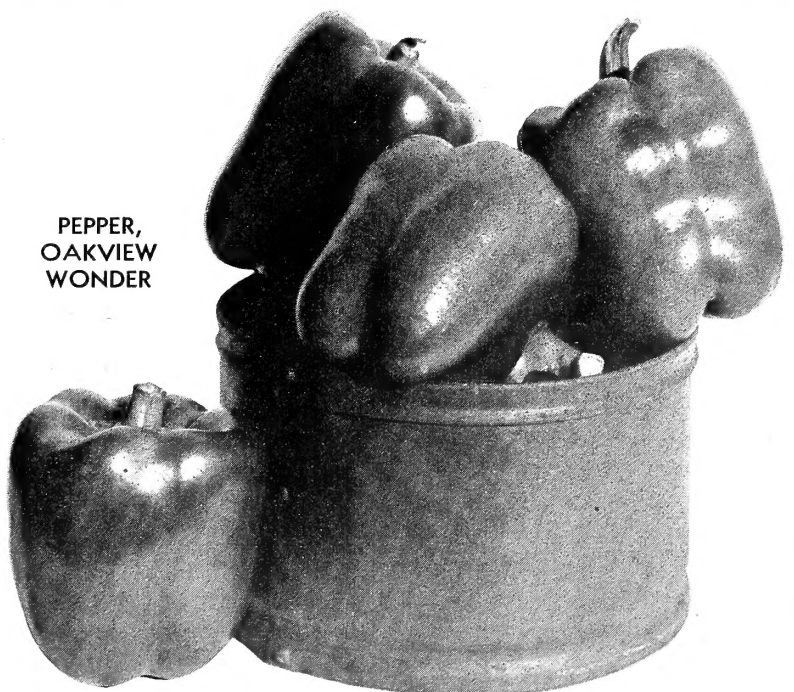
Imperial No. 847 has been used successfully on the West Coast for several years. *Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 50c*

Pepper, Oakview Wonder

We are offering Oakview Wonder as a new variety this year. It is at least a week earlier than California Wonder and has slightly smaller fruits, blockier and more symmetrical. It has the same thick walls and high quality of California Wonder.

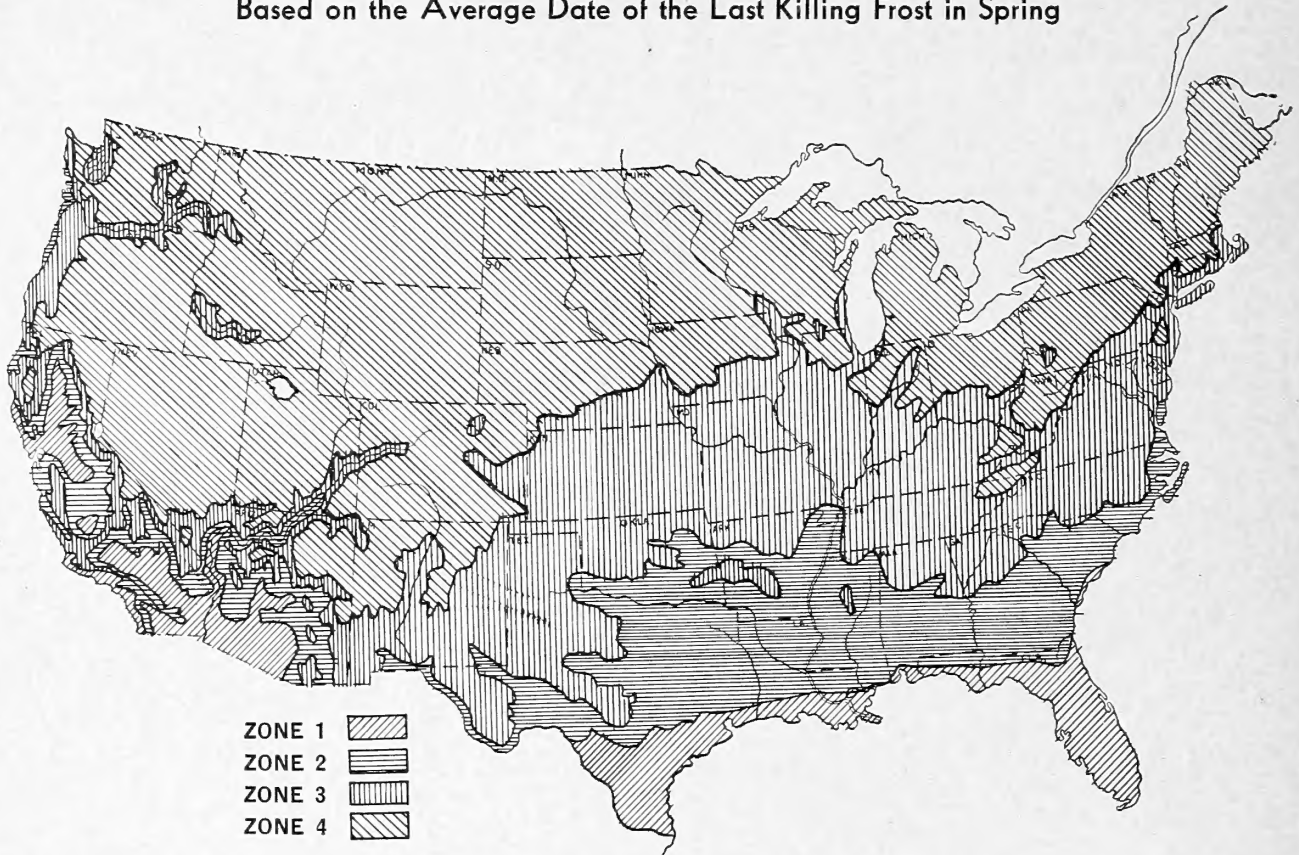
Earliness in a pepper should be of particular interest to many home gardeners. The other outstanding characteristics of Oakview Wonder make it an unusually good variety for stuffing and baking whole and for use in salads. *Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00*





PEPPER,
OAKVIEW
WONDER



When to plant Vegetable Seed

Seasonal Zones Compiled from the U. S. Department of Agriculture Records,
Based on the Average Date of the Last Killing Frost in Spring



ZONE 1 
ZONE 2 
ZONE 3 
ZONE 4 

To determine the approximate planting dates for your section of the country, first find on the map the zone in which you are located. Then, in the column under this zone number you will find the months in which seed of the various vegetables and flowers may be planted in your section.

	ZONE 1	ZONE 2	ZONE 3	ZONE 4		ZONE 1	ZONE 2	ZONE 3	ZONE 4
Artichoke.....	Feb. to Mar.	Mar. to May			Kohl Rabi.....	Mar. to June	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June
Asparagus.....	Mar. to Apr.	Mar. to Apr.	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	Leek.....	Mar. to Apr.	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	Apr. to May
Beans.....	Apr. to Aug.	Apr. to June	May to June	May to June	Lettuce.....	Jan. to Dec.	Aug. to May	Mar. to June	Apr. to June
Beet.....	Jan. to Dec.	Feb. to Oct.	Mar. to July	Apr. to July	Melon, Musk.....	Apr. to June	Apr. to June	Apr. to June	May to June
Broccoli, Heading.....	July to Oct.	Feb. to Mar.	Mar. to Apr.	Mar. to Apr.	Melon, Water.....	Apr. to June	Apr. to June	Apr. to June	May to June
Broccoli, Sprouting.....	Feb. to June	Feb. to June	Mar. to July	Apr. to July	Mustard.....	Feb. to May	Feb. to May	Mar. to June	May to July
Brussels Sprouts.....	Feb. to May	Feb. to Apr.	Mar. to Apr.	Mar. to Apr.	Okra.....	Apr. to June	Apr. to June	Apr. to June	May to June
Cabbage, Spring.....	Jan. to Mar.	Jan. to Apr.	Mar. to May	Mar. to May	Onion.....	Dec. to Mar.	Dec. to Apr.	Feb. to May	Mar. to June
Cabbage, Fall.....	June to Aug.	June to Aug.	Apr. to June	Apr. to June	Parsley.....	Jan. to Dec.	Jan. to June	Feb. to June	Mar. to June
Cardoon.....	Mar. to May	Mar. to May			Parsnip.....	Mar. to June	Feb. to June	Apr. to June	May to June
Carrot.....	Jan. to Dec.	Jan. to Mar.	Mar. to June	Apr. to June	Peas.....	Jan. to May	Jan. to Apr.	Feb. to May	Mar. to June
Cauliflower, Spring.....	Feb. to Mar.	Feb. to Apr.	Mar. to Apr.	Mar. to May	Pepper.....	Feb. to Mar.	Feb. to Apr.	Mar. to May	Mar. to May
Cauliflower, Fall.....	May to July	June to Aug.	May to June	May to June	Pumpkin.....	Apr. to June	Apr. to June	Apr. to June	May to June
Celery.....	Mar. to June	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	Mar. to June	Radish.....	Jan. to Dec.	Feb. to Oct.	Mar. to Aug.	Apr. to July
Chervil.....	Feb. to May	Feb. to Mar.	Mar. to June	Apr. to June	Rhubarb.....	Feb. to May	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June
Chives.....	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	Rhubarb Roots.....	Mar. to May	Mar. to May	Mar. to May	Mar. to June
Chicory.....	Feb. to May	Mar. to June	Mar. to June	Apr. to June	Roquette.....	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	May to June
Collards.....	Jan. to May	Feb. to May	Mar. to June	Apr. to June	Rutabaga.....	July to Sept.	July to Sept.	July to Aug.	July to Aug.
Corn.....	Apr. to June	Mar. to June	May to July	May to July	Salsify.....	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June
Corn Salad.....	Mar. to Aug.	Mar. to Oct.	Apr. to July	May to Aug.	Sorrel.....	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June
Cress.....	Mar. to Aug.	Mar. to July	Apr. to June	May to June	Spinach.....	Jan. to Dec.	Feb. to Oct.	Mar. to Sept.	Apr. to Aug.
Cucumber.....	Apr. to June	Apr. to June	Apr. to June	May to June	Squash.....	Apr. to June	Apr. to June	Apr. to June	May to June
Dandelion.....	Apr. to June	Apr. to June	Apr. to June	May to June	Sunflower.....	Mar. to Apr.	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	May to June
Egg Plant.....	Feb. to Mar.	Feb. to Apr.	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	Swiss Chard.....	Jan. to Dec.	Feb. to Sept.	Mar. to Aug.	Apr. to July
Endive.....	July to Sept.	Aug. to Sept.	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	Tobacco.....	Jan. to Feb.	Feb. to Mar.	Mar. to May	Mar. to May
Fennel.....	Mar. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June	Tomato.....	Jan. to Mar.	Feb. to Mar.	Mar. to May	Mar. to May
Herbs.....	Feb. to Apr.	Mar. to Apr.	Apr. to May	May to June	Turnip, Spring.....	Feb. to Mar.	Jan. to Mar.	Feb. to Apr.	Mar. to May
Horse Radish.....	Jan. to Apr.	Feb. to Apr.	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	Turnip, Fall.....	Aug. to Oct.	Aug. to Oct.	July to Aug.	July to Aug.
Kale.....	Feb. to June	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	May to June					

When to plant Flower Seed

	ZONE 1	ZONE 2	ZONE 3	ZONE 4		ZONE 1	ZONE 2	ZONE 3	ZONE 4
<i>Abronia</i>	Sept. to Apr.	Feb. to May	Apr. to June	May to June	<i>Humulus</i>	Feb. to May	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June
<i>Achillea</i>	Aug. to Mar.	Sept. to Mar.	*Feb. to May	*Apr. to June	<i>Hunnemannia</i>	Sept. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	Apr. to June
<i>Acroclinium</i>	Oct. to Apr.	Feb. to May	Apr. to May	May to June	<i>Iberis</i>	Aug. to Mar.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	Apr. to May
<i>Adonis</i>	Oct. to May	Oct. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	<i>Ipomoea</i>	Mar. to May	Feb. to Apr.	Mar. to May	Apr. to June
<i>Ageratum</i>	Feb. to June	Feb. to May	Apr. to June	May to June	<i>Job's Tears</i>	Feb. to May	Apr. to May	Apr. to May	May to June
<i>Agrostemma</i>	Aug. to Mar.	*Jan. to Mar.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to June	<i>Kaulfussia</i>	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June
<i>Alyssum</i>	Oct. to May	*Feb. to May	*Mar. to June	*Apr. to June	<i>Kochia</i>	Feb. to May	Mar. to Apr.	Mar. to May	Apr. to June
<i>Amaranthus</i>	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	May to June	<i>Kudzu Vine</i>	Aug. to Mar.	*Mar. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	Apr. to June
<i>Anagallis</i>	Oct. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	May to June	<i>Lantana</i>	Sept. to Mar.	Feb. to Apr.	Mar. to May	Apr. to June
<i>Anchusa</i>	Oct. to May	*Jan. to Mar.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to May	<i>Larkspur</i>	Oct. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	May to June
<i>Anemone</i>	Feb. to May	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to May	*May to June	<i>Lathyrus</i>	Aug. to Mar.	*Jan. to Apr.	*Feb. to May	Apr. to June
<i>Antirrhinum</i>	Oct. to Mar.	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	<i>Lavatera</i>	Aug. to Mar.	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June
<i>Arabis</i>	Aug. to Mar.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to June	<i>Lavender</i>	Aug. to Mar.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to May	May to June
<i>Arctotis</i>	Sept. to May	Feb. to May	Mar. to June	Apr. to June	<i>Lilium</i>	Sept. to May	*Feb. to June	*Mar. to June	Mar. to June
<i>Armeria</i>	Aug. to Mar.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to June	<i>Linaria</i>	Feb. to May	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to May	May to June
<i>Asclepias</i>	Aug. to Mar.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to June	<i>Linum</i>	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June
<i>Aster</i>	Feb. to June	Feb. to May	Apr. to June	May to June	<i>Lobelia</i>	Feb. to May	Mar. to Apr.	Apr. to May	May to June
<i>Aubrietia</i>	Aug. to Mar.	*Feb. to May	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to June	<i>Lunaria</i>	Sept. to Mar.	*Feb. to May	*Apr. to May	May to June
<i>Balloon Vine</i>	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	May to June	<i>Lupin</i>	Aug. to Mar.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to May	Apr. to June
<i>Balsam</i>	Feb. to May	Feb. to May	Apr. to June	May to June	<i>Marigold</i>	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	Apr. to June
<i>Bartonia</i>	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	May to June	<i>Matricaria</i>	Feb. to May	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to June	Mar. to June
<i>Begonia</i>	Sept. to Mar.	Feb. to May	Mar. to Apr.	Mar. to Apr.	<i>Matthiola</i>	July to Nov.	Mar. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June
<i>Bellis</i>	Sept. to Apr.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to Apr.	*Apr. to May	<i>Mesembryanthemum</i>	Sept. to May	Apr. to May	Apr. to May	May to June
<i>Brachycome</i>	Feb. to May	Feb. to May	Apr. to June	May to June	<i>Mignonette</i>	Aug. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	Apr. to June
<i>Browallia</i>	Feb. to May	Feb. to May	Apr. to June	May to June	<i>Mimosa</i>	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Mar. to June	Mar. to June
<i>Buddleia</i>	Aug. to Mar.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to June	<i>Momordica</i>	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	Apr. to June	May to June
<i>Cacalia</i>	Oct. to May	Feb. to Apr.	Apr. to May	May to June	<i>Morning Glory</i>	Mar. to May	Feb. to Apr.	Mar. to May	Apr. to June
<i>Calendula</i>	Sept. to May	Jan. to May	Mar. to June	May to June	<i>Myosotis</i>	Sept. to Mar.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	Mar. to May
<i>Calliopsis</i>	Jan. to Apr.	Jan. to Apr.	Mar. to June	May to June	<i>Nasturtium</i>	Mar. to May	Mar. to June	Apr. to June	May to June
<i>Campanula</i>	Aug. to Apr.	*Feb. to May	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to June	<i>Nemesia</i>	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June
<i>Candytuft</i>	Sept. to June	Feb. to Apr.	Mar. to June	Apr. to June	<i>Nemophila</i>	Sept. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June
<i>Canna</i>	Jan. to June	Jan. to Mar.	Feb. to Mar.	Mar. to May	<i>Nicotiana</i>	Feb. to May	Mar. to June	Apr. to June	May to June
<i>Cardinal Climber</i>	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	May to June	<i>Nigella</i>	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Mar. to June	Apr. to June
<i>Carnation</i>	Oct. to Apr.	*Jan. to Mar.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to May	<i>Oenothera</i>	Sept. to Mar.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to May	Apr. to June
<i>Celosia</i>	Feb. to Apr.	Feb. to May	Apr. to May	May to June	<i>Pansy</i>	Aug. to May	*Jan. to Apr.	*Feb. to May	Mar. to May
<i>Centaurea</i>	Oct. to Apr.	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	May to June	<i>Passiflora</i>	Sept. to Mar.	Feb. to Apr.	Mar. to Apr.	Apr. to May
<i>Cerastium</i>	Aug. to Mar.	*Jan. to Mar.	*Mar. to Apr.	*Apr. to May	<i>Pentstemon</i>	Aug. to Mar.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	May to June
<i>Cheiranthus</i>	Sept. to May	*Jan. to Mar.	*Mar. to Apr.	*Apr. to June	<i>Petunia</i>	Feb. to May	Feb. to May	Mar. to June	Apr. to June
<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	Jan. to May	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	<i>Phacelia</i>	Sept. to May	Feb. to May	Mar. to June	May to June
<i>Cineraria</i>	July to May	Aug. to Apr.	Aug. to May	Aug. to May	<i>Phlox drummondii</i>	Sept. to May	Feb. to May	Mar. to June	Apr. to June
<i>Clarkia</i>	Oct. to May	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	<i>Physalis</i>	Oct. to Mar.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	Apr. to June
<i>Cleome</i>	Feb. to May	Aug. to Oct.	Mar. to Apr.	Apr. to May	<i>Physostegia</i>	Aug. to Mar.	*Jan. to Apr.	*Feb. to May	Mar. to May
<i>Cobaea</i>	Feb. to Apr.	Feb. to Apr.	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	<i>Platycodon</i>	Aug. to Mar.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	Apr. to May
<i>Coleus</i>	Aug. to Mar.	Feb. to Apr.	Feb. to Apr.	Feb. to Apr.	<i>Poppy</i>	Feb. to May	*Jan. to Apr.	*Feb. to May	Apr. to June
<i>Collinsia</i>	Oct. to Mar.	Oct. to Apr.	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	<i>Portulaca</i>	Feb. to May	Apr. to June	May to July	May to July
<i>Columbine</i>	Sept. to Apr.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	*May to June	<i>Primula</i>	Aug. to Mar.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	Apr. to May
<i>Coreopsis</i>	Sept. to Apr.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Apr. to May	*May to June	<i>Pyrethrum</i>	Aug. to Mar.	*Feb. to Mar.	*Apr. to May	Apr. to May
<i>Cosmidium</i>	Oct. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June	<i>Ranunculus</i>	Feb. to June	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to May	Apr. to May
<i>Cosmos</i>	Jan. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June	<i>Rhodanthe</i>	Oct. to May	Feb. to May	Apr. to June	Apr. to June
<i>Cynoglossum</i>	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June	<i>Ricinus</i>	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	Apr. to June	May to June
<i>Cypress Vine</i>	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June	<i>Rudbeckia</i>	Feb. to May	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June
<i>Dahlia</i>	Feb. to May	Feb. to Apr.	Mar. to May	Mar. to Apr.	<i>Salpiglossis</i>	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	Apr. to June
<i>Delphinium</i>	Aug. to Mar.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to June	<i>Salvia</i>	Feb. to May	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to Apr.	Mar. to Apr.
<i>Dianthus</i>	Oct. to Mar.	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	Apr. to May	<i>Saponaria</i>	Sept. to May	Feb. to Apr.	Mar. to May	Apr. to June
<i>Didiscus</i>	Feb. to June	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	<i>Scabiosa</i>	Sept. to May	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to May	May to June
<i>Digitalis</i>	Aug. to Mar.	*Feb. to Mar.	*Mar. to Apr.	*Apr. to May	<i>Scarlet Runner Beans</i>	Apr. to June	Apr. to May	May to June	May to June
<i>Dimorphotheca</i>	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June	<i>Schizanthus</i>	Sept. to May	Mar. to June	Apr. to June	May to June
<i>Dolichos</i>	Apr. to May	Apr. to May	Apr. to June	May to June	<i>Sedum</i>	Feb. to May	*Feb. to May	*Mar. to May	Apr. to May
<i>Erinus</i>	Aug. to Mar.	*Feb. to Apr.	*May to June	*Apr. to June	<i>Shasta Daisy</i>	Aug. to Mar.	*Feb. to May	*Mar. to May	Apr. to May
<i>Erysimum</i>	Sept. to May	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to June	<i>Statice</i>	Sept. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	Apr. to May
<i>Eschscholtzia</i>	Sept. to May	Mar. to May	Mar. to May	May to June	<i>Stevia</i>	Aug. to Mar.	Feb. to May	Apr. to May	Apr. to May
<i>Euphorbia</i>	Sept. to May	Mar. to Apr.	Mar. to Apr.	Apr. to June	<i>Stock</i>	Feb. to May	Mar. to June	Mar. to May	Mar. to May
<i>Four o'Clock</i>	Feb. to May	Mar. to Apr.	Apr. to June	May to June	<i>Sunflower</i>	Apr. to June	Apr. to May	Apr. to June	Apr. to June
<i>Gaillardia</i>	Feb. to May	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to June	*Apr. to June	<i>Sweet Peas</i>	Aug. to Mar.	*Dec. to Apr.	*Mar. to Apr.	Mar. to May
<i>Geranium</i>	Aug. to Mar.	Aug. to May	Sept. to June	Sept. to June	<i>Sweet William</i>	Aug. to Mar.	Jan. to Apr.	Feb. to Apr.	Mar. to May
<i>Gerbera</i>	Sept. to Mar.	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	May to June	<i>Thunbergia</i>	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June
<i>Geum</i>	Aug. to Mar.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to May	*May to June	<i>Tithonia</i>	Aug. to Mar.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	Apr. to May
<i>Gilia</i>	Oct. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June	<i>Valeriana</i>	Aug. to Mar.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	Apr. to May
<i>Globe Amaranth</i>	Feb. to May	Apr. to May	Apr. to June	May to June	<i>Verbena</i>	Aug. to Mar.	Feb. to May	Apr. to May	Apr. to June
<i>Godetia</i>	Sept. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June	<i>Vinca</i>	Jan. to Mar.	Feb. to May	Apr. to May	Apr. to June
<i>Gourd</i>	Apr. to May	Apr. to May	May to June	May to June	<i>Viola</i>	Apr. to Nov.	*Feb. to May	*Mar. to May	Apr. to June
<i>Gypsophila</i>	Sept. to May	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to June	*Apr. to June	<i>Virginian Stock</i>	Aug. to June	Feb. to Apr.	Mar. to May	Mar. to May
<i>Helichrysum</i>	Feb. to May	Feb. to Apr.	Mar. to May	May to June	<i>Viscaria</i>	Feb. to June	Mar. to Apr.	Mar. to May	Apr. to June
<i>Heliotrope</i>	Feb. to May	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	<i>Wallflower</i>	Aug. to Mar.	Feb. to May	Mar. to Apr.	Mar. to Apr.
<i>Hesperis</i>	Aug. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to May	*Apr. to May	<i>Whitlavia</i>	Sept. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June
<i>Heuchera</i>	Aug. to Mar.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to May	*Apr. to May	<i>Xeranthemum</i>	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Mar. to June	Apr. to June
<i>Hibiscus</i>	Aug. to Mar.	*Mar. to Apr.	*Apr. to May	*May to June	<i>Zinnia</i>	Mar. to May	Feb. to May	Mar. to June	Apr. to June
<i>Hollyhock</i>	Oct. to Dec.	*Feb. to Mar.	*Mar. to Apr.	Apr. to May					

*NOTE. Perennial varieties of the kinds starred may also be planted in the fall.



STARTING PLANTS INDOORS—After firming the soil in the seed box, sow the seed thinly in rows which may be marked with a stick, as shown. The general rule for depth of planting is four times the diameter of the seeds. Very fine seeds, such as petunia, should be sown on top and merely pressed into the soil.



Thin the seedlings after they come up if the stand is thick. The remaining plants will be stronger and sturdier if they have plenty of room to grow.

PREPARING THE SOIL

A rich sandy loam is well adapted to gardening. Other kinds of soil are suitable, but stiff clays need plenty of fibrous material and must be thoroughly broken up. Sandy soils generally need additional fertilizing.

When fertilizing is needed, well rotted stable manure is always beneficial, but it should be supplemented by commercial fertilizer containing a good percentage of phosphate and potash. Wood ashes may be applied liberally to most soils. For general use where manure is not available, a commercial fertilizer containing 4 per cent nitrates, 12 per cent phosphate, and 4 to 6 per cent potash, is usually best. Apply at the rate of about 4 pounds to the square rod.

Work the soil deeply and make the top three or four inches as fine and loose as possible. Remember that much weed killing can be done by hoeing or raking just before planting. Do not work clay soils when they are wet enough to stick to hoe or spade.

PLANTING

When planting seed in the open ground, avoid disappointment and possible failure by means of:

First—A constant and correct degree of moisture. The soil should always be moist, but never wet when avoidable. To retain moisture after planting, cover seed immediately with fine freshly prepared earth and press it down firmly and smoothly. This firming of the soil brings the particles of earth into close contact with the seeds, prevents drying out, and facilitates growth.

Second—The proper degree of heat. This is secured by planting when the atmospheric and soil temperatures are most favorable for germination of kind of seed that is to be planted. The best temperature

Garden Success begins

for each sort may be learned from careful study of our cultural directions and by inquiry among the successful gardeners in your neighborhood.

Third—Covering the seed at the right depth. This varies with different kinds of seeds and conditions of soil and can be learned only through practical experience.

Fourth—Proper condition of the soil. It must be loose and soft so that the tender stems of seedlings can easily emerge and the young roots quickly find plant food. This is usually secured by careful preparation of the soil and by not planting fine seeds when the ground is wet.

CULTIVATING

Stirring the surface soil during the period of growth kills weeds, loosens the ground so as to encourage root development, allows air to enter, and helps to conserve moisture. Cultivation may be deep at first, but as the plants grow it should be more shallow to avoid injury to the roots.

WATERING

The best hours of the day to water plants are early morning or evening. The roots, however, may be watered at any time. One good soaking is better than many light sprinklings.

STARTING PLANTS INDOORS

Seedling plants may be grown successfully in spring in shallow boxes of soil placed in south or east windows.

The preparation of the seed box is simple but it needs care. First, is the question of drainage. The seed box, whether it is a cigar box or larger flat box, needs to have holes bored in the bottom,—about six inches apart in the larger boxes and about three inches apart in one of cigar box size. Over the bottom of the box spread pieces of broken flower pots or crockery, or small pebbles, then coarser soil, and last of all finely sifted garden soil.

Firm the soil and sow the seed thinly in rows. The general rule for depth of sowing is about four times the diameter of the seeds.

Thin sowing is economy. The tiny plants crowd each other if planted too thickly.

Cover the seed box with a damp cloth or piece of paper until germination starts and place a pane of glass over the top. Remove the paper or cloth as soon as the first tiny sprouts break through the soil. Wipe off the glass when water collects on it from evaporation. This will prevent moisture from dripping on the little plants and perhaps causing "damping off."

During the day prop up one edge of the covering glass for ventilation.

Keep the seed box moist but not wet or water-logged. The best way to water is from beneath by setting the seed box in a pan of water or in shallow water in a sink.

TRANSPLANTING

In transplanting, either outdoors or from the hotbed:

Take care to avoid injury to the roots in taking up the plants.

Set plants out as soon as possible to prevent air from coming in contact with the roots.

Firm the soil around the plants so that they can take secure hold.

Provide shade to keep the hot sun from withering the leaves.

COLD-FRAME

A cold-frame is a simple construction of boards for wintering young plants; also to protect and harden off plants from greenhouse or hotbed before fully exposing them in the open air.

Select a dry, southern exposure and make a frame from four to six feet wide and as long as required. The back should be fourteen to eighteen inches high and the front eight to twelve, with a cross-tie every three feet. The frame may be covered with sash or cloth. If seeds are sown in the open border early in September, plants will be ready to set in cold-frames about the last of October. The soil should be well prepared and smoothly raked before planting. Admit air freely on pleasant days, but keep the frame closed in severe weather.

with Good Seed, Proper Planting, and Care

Keeping the Garden Healthy

1. Spray or dust with reliable insecticides as soon as there is the least suspicion that insect pests may be at hand. Do not give them a chance to get a foothold. "An ounce of prevention . . ." is a safe maxim to follow.

2. In fall, remove and burn all rubbish in the garden. Many insect eggs may thus be destroyed that would otherwise be harbored over winter.

3. If you have had unsatisfactory results because of certain plant diseases, try some of the new strains of flowers and vegetables that are resistant to disease.

FERRY'S GARDEN SPRAY

The all-around insecticide for use in gardens and greenhouses. When used according to directions, it kills most chewing and sucking insects on contact and does not burn or stain plants or blossoms. It is non-poisonous and non-irritating to the user.

If your dealer does not have FERRY'S GARDEN SPRAY, you may order direct from Ferry-Morse Seed Co., Detroit, Michigan or San Francisco, California. Prices are as follows:

Oz. 35c 6 oz. . . . \$1.00 Pt. \$2.00 Qt. \$3.50
Gal. \$10.00

Folder Sent Free Upon Request

Planting Chart for Vegetables

	QUANTITY NEEDED			DISTANCE	
	To Produce a Given No. of Plants	For 100 ft. of Row	To Sow an Acre	Apart in Row	Between Rows
Artichoke	1 oz. to 500	1/4 oz.	6 oz.	18 to 24 in.	36 to 48 in.
Asparagus	1 oz. to 800	1 oz.	4 lbs.	3 to 6 in.	12 to 24 in.
Asparagus Roots		40 to 60	3600 to 7200	18 to 36 in.	24 to 48 in.
Beans, Bush		2 lbs.	60 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	18 to 24 in.
Beans, Pole		1 lb.	30 lbs.	6 to 8 in.	36 to 48 in.
Beet, Table		1 oz.	8 to 15 lbs.	1 to 4 in.	18 to 24 in.
Beet, Mangel and Sugar		1 oz.	4 to 6 lbs.	3 to 6 in.	18 to 36 in.
Broccoli	1 oz. to 5000	1/4 oz.	3 oz.	18 to 24 in.	24 to 40 in.
Brussels Sprouts	1 oz. to 5000	1/4 oz.	3 oz.	18 to 24 in.	18 to 36 in.
Cabbage	1 oz. to 5000	1/4 oz.	3 oz.	12 to 24 in.	24 to 36 in.
Cardoon		1/2 oz.	4 oz.	18 to 30 in.	18 to 30 in.
Carrot		1/4 oz.	3 to 5 lbs.	1 to 3 in.	18 to 24 in.
Cauliflower	1 oz. to 5000	1/4 oz.	4 oz.	18 to 24 in.	24 to 30 in.
Celery	1 oz. to 10000	1/8 oz.	4 oz.	4 to 8 in.	20 to 48 in.
Chicory		1/2 oz.	4 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	18 to 36 in.
Collards	1 oz. to 5000	1/4 oz.	4 oz.	12 to 18 in.	24 to 30 in.
Corn, Pop.		1/4 lb.	6 lbs.	4 to 6 in.	36 to 48 in.
Corn, Sweet		1/2 lb.	15 lbs.	4 to 6 in.	30 to 48 in.
Corn Salad		2 oz.	10 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	12 to 18 in.
Cress		1 oz.	10 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	12 to 18 in.
Cucumber		1 oz. to 100 hills	2 lbs.	1 to 3 ft.	3 to 6 ft.
Dandelion		1/2 oz.	5 lbs.	6 to 12 in.	18 to 24 in.
Dill		1/2 oz.	5 lbs.	4 to 8 in.	18 to 36 in.
Egg Plant	1 oz. to 2000		8 oz.	18 to 24 in.	24 to 30 in.
Endive		1 oz.	4 lbs.	8 to 12 in.	18 to 24 in.
Fennel		1 oz.	3 lbs.	4 to 12 in.	24 to 40 in.
Garlic		10 lbs.		3 to 4 in.	12 to 24 in.
Horseradish Roots		400	10000 to 15000	12 to 18 in.	30 to 36 in.
Kale	1 oz. to 5000	1/2 oz.	4 lbs.	18 to 24 in.	24 to 36 in.
Kohl Rabi		1/2 oz.	4 lbs.	3 to 6 in.	12 to 24 in.
Leek		1/2 oz.	4 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	12 to 42 in.
Lettuce		1/4 oz.	3 lbs.	4 to 14 in.	12 to 18 in.
Melon, Musk		1 oz. to 100 hills	2 lbs.	2 to 3 ft.	6 to 8 ft.
Melon, Water		4 oz. to 100 hills	4 lbs.	2 to 3 ft.	6 to 8 ft.
Mustard		1/2 oz.	5 lbs.	4 to 8 in.	12 to 24 in.
Okra		2 oz.	8 lbs.	18 to 24 in.	24 to 36 in.
Onion		1/2 oz.	5 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	18 to 30 in.
Onion (for sets)			40 to 80 lbs.	Not thinned	12 to 14 in.
Parsnip		1/2 oz.	3 lbs.	3 to 4 in.	18 to 24 in.
Parsley		1/4 oz.	3 lbs.	4 to 8 in.	12 to 18 in.
Peas, Garden		1 lb.	90 to 150 lbs.	1 to 3 in.	24 to 36 in.
Pepper	1 oz. to 1000	1/8 oz.	8 oz.	15 to 18 in.	18 to 30 in.
Pumpkin		3/4 lb. to 100 hills	3 to 4 lbs.	3 to 4 ft.	8 to 12 ft.
Radish		1 oz.	10 to 12 lbs.	1 in.	12 to 18 in.
Rhubarb		1 oz.	3 lbs.	18 to 24 in.	24 to 48 in.
Rutabaga		1/2 oz.	2 to 4 lbs.	6 to 8 in.	18 to 24 in.
Sage		1 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	6 to 12 in.	18 to 24 in.
Salsify		1 oz.	8 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	18 to 24 in.
Savory, Summer		1/2 oz.	1 lb.	6 to 8 in.	18 to 24 in.
Sorrel		1 oz.	5 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	12 to 24 in.
Spinach		1 oz.	10 to 12 lbs.	3 to 6 in.	12 to 18 in.
Squash, Summer		4 oz. to 100 hills	4 lbs.	3 to 4 ft.	3 to 4 ft.
Squash, Winter		8 oz. to 100 hills	2 lbs.	3 to 4 ft.	6 to 9 ft.
Sunflower		2 oz.	8 lbs.	8 to 12 in.	3 to 6 ft.
Tomato	1 oz. to 3000		4 oz.	2 to 6 ft.	3 to 7 ft.
Tobacco	1 oz. to 5000		2 oz.	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.
Turnip		1 oz.	1 to 2 lbs.	3 to 4 in.	12 to 24 in.

Number of Plants to the Acre at Given Distances

Dis. apart	No. plants
12 x 1 in.	522,720
12 x 3 in.	174,240
12 x 12 in.	43,560
16 x 1 in.	392,040
18 x 1 in.	348,480
18 x 3 in.	116,160
18 x 12 in.	29,040
18 x 18 in.	19,360
20 x 1 in.	313,635
20 x 20 in.	15,681
24 x 1 in.	261,360
24 x 18 in.	15,520
24 x 24 in.	10,890
30 x 1 in.	209,088
30 x 6 in.	34,848
30 x 12 in.	17,424
30 x 16 in.	13,068
30 x 20 in.	10,454
30 x 24 in.	8,712
30 x 30 in.	6,970
36 x 3 in.	58,080
36 x 12 in.	14,520
36 x 18 in.	9,680
36 x 24 in.	7,260
36 x 36 in.	4,840
42 x 12 in.	12,446
42 x 24 in.	6,223
42 x 36 in.	4,148
48 x 12 in.	10,890
48 x 18 in.	7,790
48 x 24 in.	5,445
48 x 30 in.	4,356
48 x 36 in.	3,630
48 x 48 in.	2,723
60 x 36 in.	2,901
60 x 48 in.	2,178
60 x 60 in.	1,743
8 x 1 ft.	5,445
8 x 3 ft.	1,815
8 x 8 ft.	680
10 x 1 ft.	4,356
10 x 6 ft.	726
10 x 10 ft.	435
12 x 1 ft.	3,630
12 x 5 ft.	736
12 x 12 ft.	302
16 x 1 ft.	2,722
16 x 16 ft.	170

Approximate Number of Feet of Row Per Acre at Given Distances

Dis. between rows	Feet of row
18 in.	29,010
24 in.	21,758
30 in.	17,427
36 in.	14,526
42 in.	12,439
48 in.	10,853

Ferry's 10-cent Cartons are an economical "buy";



You'll need some Limas to go with the sweet corn for making succotash.

ARTICHOKE

(True Artichoke, not Jerusalem Artichoke)

Sow seed in March or April, giving young plants protection until danger of frost is past. In transplanting, set in rows about 4 feet apart and about 2 feet apart in the row. In mild climates plants produce a crop of buds the second year. Where winters are severe, protect the crowns with a heavy mulch.

★**GREEN GLOBE** Deep green globe-shaped flower heads. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c

ASPARAGUS

Soak the seed 24 hours before planting. Sow in spring in rows about 18 inches apart, and 15 to 20 seeds to the foot. Cover 2 inches deep. Thin the young plants to about 1 inch apart. Hoe frequently. Set plants in permanent beds the following spring.

When planting roots, work the soil to a depth of 16 or 18 inches. Apply stable manure, or peat moss, and fertilizer liberally. Place roots crown up about 2 feet apart in trenches about 4 inches deep and 6 inches wide. Leave the rows about 4 feet apart. A bed 500 square feet in size requires about 100 roots, enough for an average family for 8 or 10 years.

★**MARY WASHINGTON** (Rust resistant.) Large, firm, green shoots. Seed—Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c
Roots—\$1.25 per 25; \$2.25 per 100. Postpaid in U. S. A.

BEANS

Plant beans after all danger of frost is past, in warm, dry, well-prepared soil. The rows should be 2 to 3 feet apart and the seeds covered 1½ to 2 inches deep. Thin the young plants to 3 to 6 inches apart in the rows.

Shallow cultivation should be frequent until blossoming; then stop to avoid injury to the roots. (Root injury causes the blossoms to fall off.) For succession, plant every 2 weeks until midsummer. Frequent picking of the crop insures long bearing.

Postpaid in U. S. A.

BUSH—GREEN POD

Cartons 10c each; lb. 40c

★**BOUNTIFUL** 48 days. Abundant, straight, broad pods 6 to 7 in. long. The most popular flat-podded green bean.

BROAD WINDSOR LONG POD (Also known as Fava Bean and Horse Bean) Especially desirable for green shells.

FERRY'S PLENTIFUL 49 days. Outstanding new variety of our own introduction. All-America Award 1939. Very productive. Long straight pods. Excellent quality and flavor. (See page 3)

FORDHOOK FAVORITE 52 days. White seeded. Useful for snaps; also for baking when seeds are ripe.

FRENCH HORTICULTURAL Snap pods 55 days; green shell beans 63 days. Vigorous, semi-running bush bean much preferred in New England States.

★**FULL MEASURE** 52 days. Round, fleshy, brittle pods 6 to 6½ in. long. Very satisfactory main crop variety.

★**GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD** 53 days. Pods 6 to 6½ in. long; round, fleshy, brittle. Good yield-er. Fine for canning as well as for the table.

STRINGLESS BLACK VALENTINE 53 days. Improved form of old Black Valentine. Round, dark green pods.

★**STRINGLESS GREEN POD** 53 days. Pods 5½ in. long, fleshy and tender. Unusually fine flavor.

★**STRINGLESS RED VALENTINE** 54 days. Pods similar in appearance to Red Valentine. Entirely stringless.

★**TENDERGREEN** 54 days. Fleshy round pods about 7 in. long; light green. Fairly new variety of real merit.

★**TENNESSEE GREEN POD** 54 days. Pods 6 to 7 in. long; broad; stringless in snap stage. Splendid quality.

For Use as Dry Beans

Cartons 10c each; lb. 40c

EARLY MARROW PEA or **WHITE NAVY** Ripe in 90 to 100 days. The common white bean of commerce.

LARGE WHITE MARROW or **MOUNTAIN** Ripe in 100 days. High quality large bean.

RED KIDNEY Rich deep red. Standard commercial variety.

WHITE KIDNEY High quality large bean.

BUSH—WAX POD

Cartons 10c each; lb. 45c

CHALLENGE BLACK WAX 45 days. Pods round, fleshy, stringless. Very early.

DAVIS STRINGLESS WHITE WAX 52 days. Hardy and productive. Dry seeds excellent for baking.

★**FERRY'S GOLDEN WAX** 48 days. Plump pods 4½ to 5 in. long. Vines small, very productive. A favorite because of earliness and excellent quality.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX (Grenell's) 48 days. Similar to Ferry's Golden Wax.

★**PENCIL POD WAX** 52 days. Pods bright yellow, round, fleshy, 5½ to 6 in. long, brittle, tender. Desirable for home garden as well as for market.

★**PROLIFIC BLACK WAX** 52 days. Slender light yellow pods about 4½ in. long. Plants small. Unsurpassed in quality and flavor.

ROUND POD KIDNEY WAX 52 days. Waxy light yellow pods 5½ to 6 in. long. Desirable for home garden as well as for canning.

★**STRINGLESS KIDNEY WAX** 53 days. Large, fleshy, round pods of rich creamy yellow. Excellent quality and flavor.

★**SURE CROP WAX** 53 days. Long, flat, meaty pods 6 to 6½ in. long. Large sturdy plants. Very popular.

TOP NOTCH GOLDEN WAX 52 days. Pods attractive, clear, golden yellow, 4¾ to 5¼ in. long, flat-oval, fleshy, and brittle.

UNRIVALED WAX 53 days. Pods flat, fleshy, stringless. Extremely prolific.

★**WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX** 53 days. Pods 5¾ to 6 in. long; wide and thick. Does well in most climates.

WEBBER WAX 48 days. Pods flat, thick, brittle. Recommended for home and market garden.

★Our Choice. In **FERRY'S RED** and **SILVER DISPLAYS**

they plant from 25 to 35 Feet of Row

POLE—GREEN POD

Cartons 10c each; lb. 45c (unless otherwise stated)

BURGER'S GREEN POD STRINGLESS (Kentucky Wonder White Seeded) 63 days. Pods long, dark green, produced over long season. Delicious for baking.

★**EARLY WHITE CREASEBACK** 55 days. Tender fleshy pods about 5½ in. long. Dry beans clear white. More desirable than original strain because of earliness.

IMPROVED LONDON HORTICULTURAL Snaps 65 days; green shell beans 74 days. Splendid for home and market garden.

IMPROVED MISSOURI WONDER 66 days. Unsurpassed as green shell beans. Seeds medium size, flattened, kidney shaped.

★**KENTUCKY WONDER** (Old Homestead) 65 days. Slender, dark green pods, often 10 in. long, hang in clusters. The best quality green pole bean.

KENTUCKY WONDER, EARLY WHITE SEEDED Similar to Burger's Green Pod Stringless, but has shorter vine and is earlier. Grown principally in Southern California.

KENTUCKY WONDER, RUST RESISTANT BROWN SEEDED Similar to Kentucky Wonder, but foliage has more gray-green. Considerable resistance to bean rust. Used only in Southern California.

LAZY WIFE 74 days. Excellent for snaps, green shell, and dry shell use.

LONDON HORTICULTURAL or SPECKLED CRANBERRY 70 days. Pods 6 in. long, straight, thick, green splashed with crimson. Excellent for green shells.

McCASLAN POLE 65 days. Fine for snaps and dry shell use. White seeds.

MORSE'S POLE NO. 191 63 days. Definite resistance to rust. White seeded. Dark green pods 7 to 9 in. long.
Carton 10c; lb. 60c

ST. LOUIS PERFECTION WHITE 65 days. White seeds. Very good for baking when dry. Young pods may be used for snaps. Kentucky Wonder quality.

SCARLET RUNNER Dark green pods 6 in. long desirable for snaps. Green shell beans very good. (See page 57 for decorative use.)

★**SCOTIA or STRIPED CREASEBACK** 72 days. Abundant, light green, round pods about 6 in. long, fine-grained, tender. Desirable to grow among rows of corn.

POLE—WAX POD

KENTUCKY WONDER WAX 67 days. Good climber, heavily productive. Pods thick and wide.
Carton 10c; lb. 45c

LIMA BEANS—DWARF

Carton 10c each; lb. 50c

BURPEE'S IMPROVED BUSH 75 days. Plant large, heavily productive. Four large, thick beans.

★**DWARF LARGE WHITE** 75 days. Pods 4½ in. long; 3 to 4 large thick beans; dry beans white, flat. Standard large-seeded bush lima.

FORDHOOK BUSH (Potato Lima) 75 days. Pods 4 to 4½ in. long; 3 to 4 seeds; dry beans white, very plump. The finest quality lima bean.

★**HENDERSON'S BUSH** (Baby Lima) 65 days. Pods small; 3 to 4 small flat seeds; dry beans white. Popular in North because of earliness. Excellent quality.

JACKSON WONDER BUSH Popular in South. Pods medium size; 4 to 5 fairly thick, large beans. Dry beans marked brownish-red.

LIMA BEANS—POLE

Cartons 10c each; lb. 50c

DETROIT MAMMOTH 95 days. The largest podded pole lima. Heavily productive as far north as Ohio.

FLORIDA BUTTER, SPECKLED Popular and dependable in South. Pods in clusters. Beans buff, spotted reddish-brown.

KING OF THE GARDEN 88 days. Pods large, about 6 in. long; 4 to 5 large, thick, white seeds. Improved form of Large White Lima.

★**LARGE WHITE** 88 days. Pods 5 to 5½ in. long. Usually 4 large beans. Splendid climber. Good home garden choice in South.

SIEBERT'S EARLY 80 days. Large, thick, white seeds. Dependable variety for home garden, market, and canning.

★**SMALL WHITE** (Carolina or Sieva) 78 days. Pods 3½ in. long; 3 to 4 small seeds of splendid quality. Known as the pole butter bean of the South.

★Our choice. In FERRY'S RED and SILVER DISPLAYS



These green beans bear so abundantly that the variety is named "Bountiful." It is one of the finest for your home garden.

Eat more Leafy Vegetables;

BEET

SWISS CHARD (See page 26)

Work the soil well and cover the seeds about an inch deep. A rich sandy loam is most favorable, but nearly all types of soil will produce beets if sufficiently fertilized and properly tilled.

When the seedlings are about an inch tall, thin to about one-half inch apart. When they have grown 5 or 6 inches, alternate plants in the row may be pulled and used for greens. This can be repeated as often as the roots touch in the rows or until they reach good table size, about 2 inches in diameter.

By planting at intervals of two to three weeks until July, greens and beets will be supplied regularly until late fall. The roots from the later plantings may be stored for winter use.

Note—We offer two distinct strains of Crosby's Beet. If you want the dark colored or Boston Crosby strain, order it under the name of Crosby's Egyptian. If you want the lighter or orange-red strain, ask for Ferry's Crosby.

TABLE VARIETIES

Pkts. 10c each; oz. 25c

CRIMSON KING Very large. Deep blood red, globular, smooth. Tops and tap roots small. Color even.

★**CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN** 52 days. Lighter in color than Detroit Dark Red, round, flattened. Excellent for early beets and greens. Famous for sweetness.

★**DETROIT DARK RED** 55 days. The standard of excellence in table beets. Deep rich red; globe-shaped; no zoning; tender and delicious until full grown.

★**EARLY BLOOD TURNIP** 60 days. Flesh bright red. Tops somewhat coarse. A quick grower which many gardeners like.

EARLY WONDER 50 to 55 days. Deep purplish-red, zoned lighter. Flattened globe-shape with small tops and tap root. Good home garden beet.

★**EXTRA EARLY FLAT EGYPTIAN** 50 days. Roots flattened. Flesh dark purplish-red with lighter zoning. Fine for sowing early outdoors and for forcing. Tops desirable for greens.

FERRY'S CROSBY 50 to 55 days. Light or orange-red strain of Crosby's Egyptian. Excellent quality.

GOOD FOR ALL 52 to 55 days. Excellent variety developed from Detroit Dark Red. Especially fine for canning or pickling whole.

LONG DARK BLOOD (Above ground) 80 to 90 days. Long slender roots of dark purplish-red. Best table beet for field culture. Splendid keeper.

LUTZ'S GREEN-LEAF (Winter Table Beet) Very large, tapering to a point like a "top." Deep dark red. Ideal for storing.

SUGAR BEET

The soil producing best results is a rich, friable sand or clay loam.

KLEIN WANZLEBEN Pkt. 10c; 2 oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. 75c

MANGEL WURZEL

Pkts. 10c each; 2 oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. 75c

DANISH RED GIANT ECKENDORF

DANISH SLUDSTRUP

DANISH YELLOW GIANT ECKENDORF

GIANT HALF SUGAR, GREEN TOP

GIANT HALF SUGAR, ROSE TOP

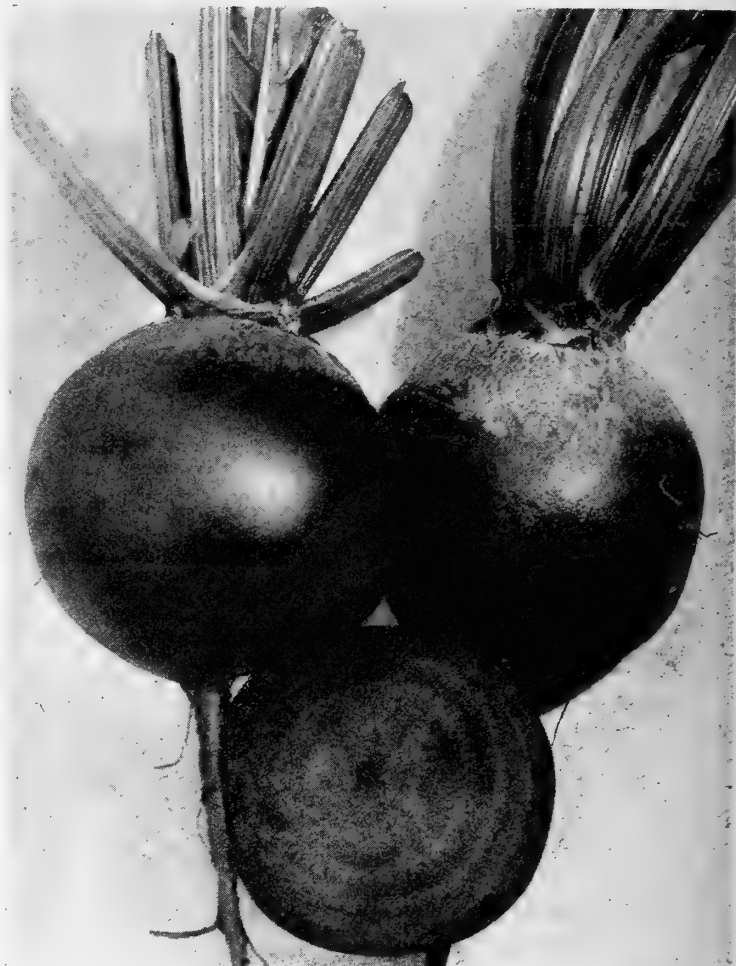
GIANT YELLOW INTERMEDIATE

GOLDEN TANKARD

MAMMOTH LONG RED

YELLOW LEVIATHAN

★Our choice. In FERRY'S RED and SILVER DISPLAYS



There is no better variety of beet than Detroit Dark Red for a home gardener to plant

BROCCOLI

★**ITALIAN GREEN SPROUTING** Entirely different from the white heading sorts. Cultivated like cabbage, it bears a succession of sprouting heads which, if kept cut, will be replaced by others for 8 or 10 weeks. Each sprout, about 5 inches long, ends in a small head of deep green buds. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c

★BROCCOLI—CAULIFLOWER TYPE

Similar to cauliflower in color, character of foliage, form, and size of heads. It requires a long growing season and is especially suited to California and other Pacific Coast States.

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER
FEBRUARY
APRIL

CHRISTMAS
MARCH EARLY
LATE PEARL

JANUARY
MARCH LATE
ST. VALENTINE

Pkts. 10c each; ½ oz. \$1.25; oz. \$2.00

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

This vegetable can be grown wherever conditions are favorable for late cabbage. It requires the same culture. The shoots, or small "cabbages," clustered around a main stem, mature in autumn after the weather becomes cool.

HALF DWARF (Our Own Selected Strain) Plants 30 inches tall; stem well covered with small firm cabbage-like balls which mature in succession. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. \$1.00; oz. \$1.50

★**LONG ISLAND IMPROVED** Plants about 20 inches tall produce a large crop of firm heads. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c

they contain **Healthful Vitamins**

CABBAGE

For early cabbage in the North, plants may be started indoors or under glass as early as March 1st. They should be spaced 3 inches apart each way when pricked out into boxes and should be gradually hardened off by exposure to cooler outdoor conditions. They may be transplanted in the open as soon as the ground can be properly prepared. In sections of the country where winters are not severe, seed may be planted as late as September. Such plantings will produce heads during the winter and early spring. The days indicated are the average number required to produce heads ready for market from the time the young plants are set in the field. No better seed is obtainable than our pure bred strains.

FIRST EARLY

★**COPENHAGEN MARKET** 66 days. Uniformly round heads; interior white, very solid. Plants compact for setting close together in garden. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c**

★**EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD** 62 days. Pointed heads, small and firm. Earliest pointed variety. Plants compact for small garden planting. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c**

GOLDEN ACRE 62 days. Similar to Copenhagen Market, but heads are smaller. Earliest round-headed cabbage. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c**

JERSEY QUEEN 62 days. Yellows resistant Early Jersey Wakefield. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c**

RESISTANT DETROIT (Our Introduction) Uniform round heads. Yellows resistant type of Golden Acre. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c**

MEDIUM EARLY

ALL HEAD EARLY 77 days. Firm, flat heads weighing 6 to 7 lbs. Especially good for kraut. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c**

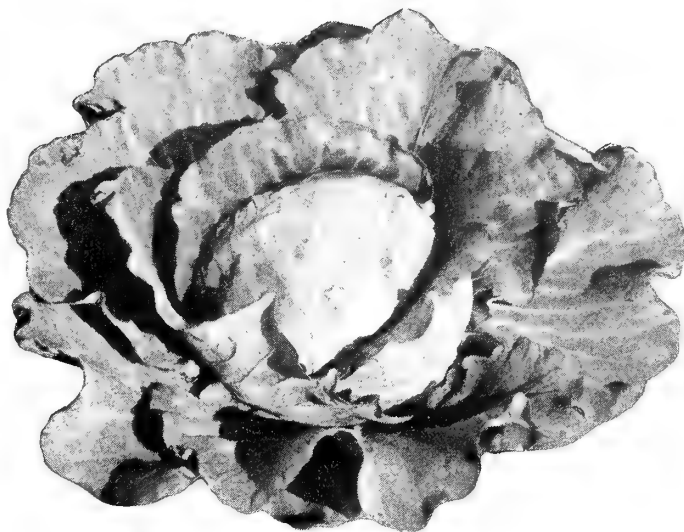
ALL HEAD SELECT 79 days. Yellows resistant All Head Early. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c**

ALL SEASONS 90 days. Very large flat heads. Thrives even in hot dry weather. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c**

★**CHARLESTON or LARGE WAKEFIELD** 71 days. Large pointed heads. One of the best varieties for Southern home gardens. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c**

★**FERRY'S ROUND DUTCH** 71 days. Heads fairly small, round, firm. Splendid second-early cabbage. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c**

★Our choice. In **FERRY'S RED** and **SILVER DISPLAYS**



Ferry's Round Dutch is one of the best varieties to follow the early cabbages in the garden

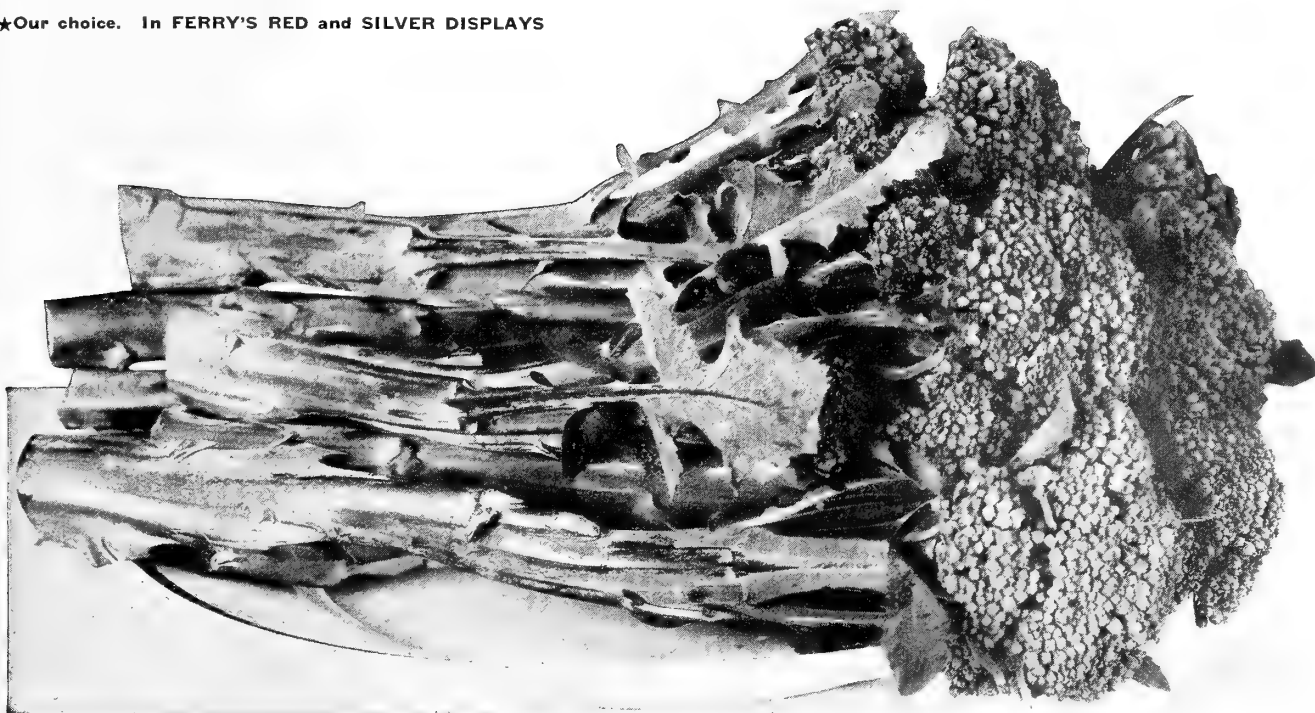
★**EARLY WINNIGSTADT** 77 days. Very firm, heart-shaped heads of rich dark green. Hardy and dependable. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c**

GLOBE 75 to 80 days. A yellows resistant Glory of Enkhuizen. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c**

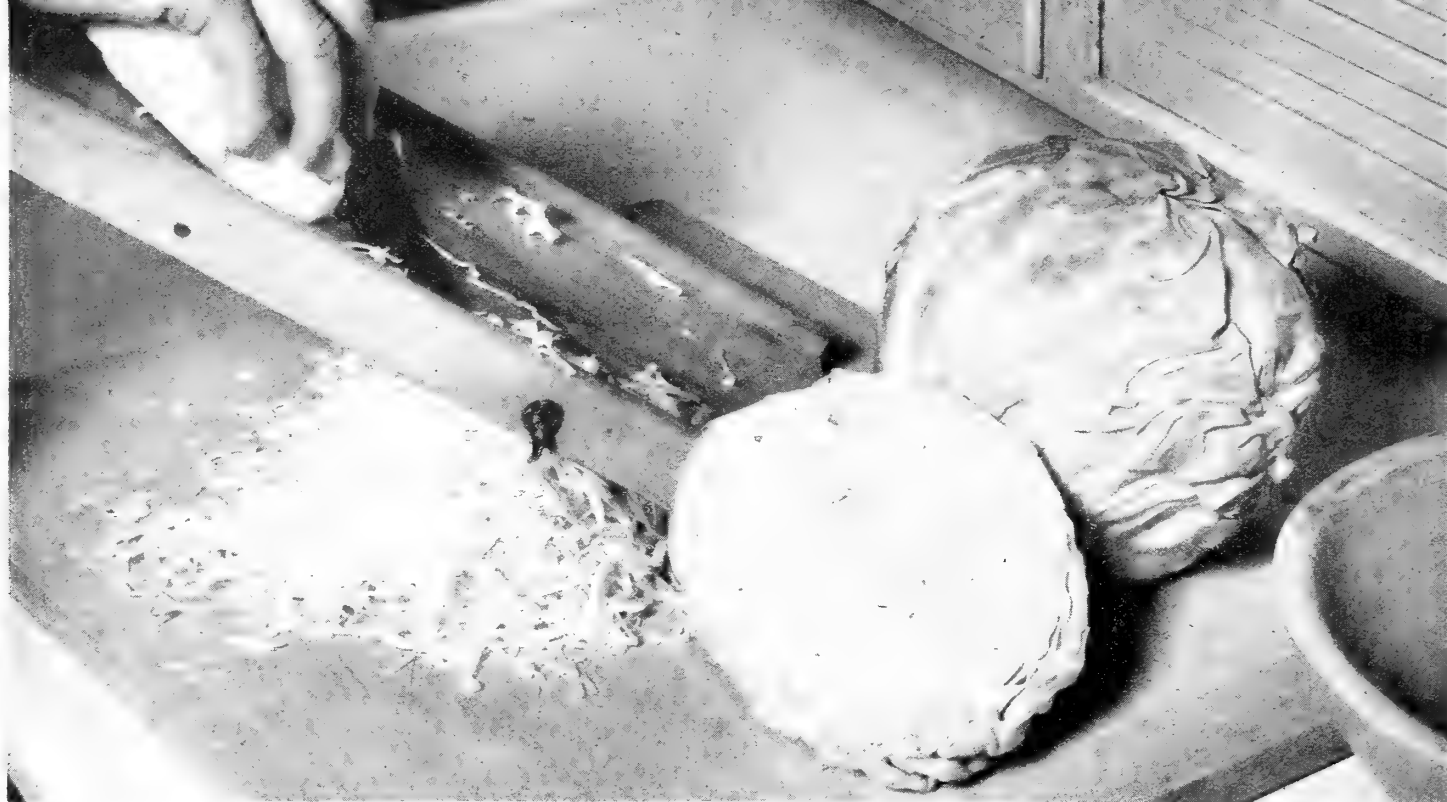
GLORY OF ENKUIZEN 73 to 80 days. Large, round, firm heads. Good main crop selection for the home garden. Fine for kraut. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c**

MARION MARKET 75 days. Yellows resistant strain of Copenhagen Market. Produces normal crop on infested soils where non-resistant strains fail. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c**

★**MIDSEASON MARKET** 73 days. Large round head. Splendid variety to follow one of the First Earlys. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c**



Over-cooking destroys the shape, color, and delicate flavor of Green Sprouting broccoli. Fifteen or twenty minutes are enough.



For slaw, for early kraut, and for cooking, you can't beat Copenhagen Market, fresh from the garden.

CABBAGE—LATE VARIETIES

- DANISH BALLHEAD** 90 days. Large flattened globe-shaped heads, very firm and solid. One of the best late cabbages. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c
- ★**FERRY'S HOLLANDER** 90 days. Medium sized round heads, firm and solid; wonderful quality. Best variety for home gardeners to plant for winter storage. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c
- ★**FERRY'S PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH** 105 days. Large flat, deep, firm heads. Reliable keeper. Much used for kraut. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c
- ★**MAMMOTH ROCK RED** 90 days. Large head, appetizing color; tender; good flavor. Fine for pickling and salads. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c
- PENN STATE BALLHEAD** Attractive, flattened globe-shaped heads, excellent for winter storage. Fine for kraut. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c
- ROUND RED DUTCH (Early)** 80 days. Deep red, round solid heads, weighing 3 to 5 lbs. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c
- SAVOY, BENITO** 90 days. Head leaves bright green, densely savoyed. Heads medium, well-rounded, firm. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c
- ★**SAVOY, CHIEFTAIN** 88 days. (Our introduction. All-America Award 1938) Flattened globe; crumpled leaves; outstanding quality. Fine for cole slaw, salads, and for cooking. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00
- ★**SAVOY, IMPROVED AMERICAN** 85 days. Flattened globe; medium large; interior leaves crumpled. Very satisfactory. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c
- SUCCESSION** 84 days. Large, flat, deep heads. Very dependable for late summer and fall use. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c
- VOLGA** 85 days. Heads flattened globe-shaped and weigh about 10 lbs. Hardy main crop variety for home and market garden. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c
- ★**WISCONSIN ALL SEASONS** 95 days. Yellows resistant. Large flattened head; excellent quality. Especially valuable in localities infested with cabbage yellows. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c
- WISCONSIN BALLHEAD** Yellows resistant. Flattened globe-shaped heads. Desirable new strain. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c
- WISCONSIN HOLLANDER No. 8** Yellows resistant. Developed out of Ferry's Hollander. Splendid for storage and kraut. Pkt. 10; oz. 75c

CHINESE CABBAGE (See Page 14)

CARDOON

The stalks require blanching, and the plant is raised much like celery. The rows should be about 4 feet apart, and the plants 2 feet apart in the rows. A rich soil is necessary. The blanched stalks of the inner leaves and the thick, fleshy, tender roots are used as a winter vegetable.

LARGE SMOOTH

Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c



Selecting carrots on one of our California ranches. Only roots that meet all requirements of the particular variety are replanted for seed production.

★Our choice. In FERRY'S RED and SILVER DISPLAYS

CARROT

Pkts. 5c each; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c (Unless otherwise stated)

Carrots require about the same simple care as beets, they have no serious insect enemies, and they are rarely attacked by disease. Since freshly manured soil often causes divided roots, it is best to plant them in soil that has been richly fertilized the previous season. Plant the seed one-half inch deep in loose, well prepared soil, making rows 16 to 24 inches apart. Cultivate as soon as the plants are well established and thin to 2 or 4 inches in the row according to the size of the variety. Plantings may be made from early spring until mid-June. For winter storage the later date is advisable.

★**DANVERS (HALF LONG)** 75 days. Roots longer than Chantenay, tapering to blunt point. About equally popular with Chantenay because of fine rich color and flavor.

EARLY SCARLET HORN 63 days. Early market variety. Roots reddish-orange, about 3 in. long, tapered.

FRENCH FORCING (Earliest Short Horn) 60 days. Earliest and smallest carrot grown; almost round.

★**LONG ORANGE** 85 days. Long, slender, pointed roots. Good for table when young; excellent stock feed when matured.

MORSE'S BUNCHING 77 days. Long, almost cylindrical roots. Splendid for the garden as well as for shipping.

★**NANTES (Coreless)** 68 days. Flesh rich orange. Cylindrical. Stump-rooted. Many prefer this above all others because of fine sweet flavor.

★**OX-HEART or GUERANDE** 75 days. Broad, stocky, heart-shaped; 4½ to 5 in. long. Good table carrot when young; used for stock feed when mature. Especially adapted to clay soils.

★**RED CORED CHANTENAY** 70 days. Rich orange-red clear to center; tapers to blunt end; sweet, tender. Outstanding favorite.

SHORT WHITE Late. One of best for stock; roots 7 to 8 in. long, tapered.

STREAMLINER 79 days. Long slender type of excellent quality.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00

SUPREME HALF LONG 75 days. Refined strain of Danvers. Small core. Deep, attractive color.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00

WHITE BELGIAN, In Ground Late. Heavily productive. Grown for stock feed. Roots 8 to 10 in. long, tapered.

CAULIFLOWER

Pkts. 10c each; ¼ oz. 60c

The same methods that produce good cabbage will grow good cauliflower. The only great difference is that cauliflower heads must be protected from sunlight so as to make sure of the desirable white curd. Gather the tops of the leaves together loosely as soon as the heads begin to form. In shutting off the light, it is important not to cramp the heads.

DANISH GIANT, Dry Weather 65 days.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT 57 days.

★**EARLY SNOWBALL** 52 days.

CELERY

Celery seed will sprout at comparatively low temperatures, but it needs constant and abundant moisture. The soil for starting plants should be fine and loose, and seed must be covered only ¼ inch deep. Seed cannot be expected to start within two weeks. For fall and winter

AUTUMN KING (Our new introduction) Similar in quality to Giant Pascal, but is earlier and easier to blanch. Resistant to root rot or yellows. (See Page 3.)
Pkt. 25c

CRISPHEART Desirable new green celery. Plants large, but compact.
Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 75c

EASY BLANCHING Splendid early variety. Blanches readily. Vigorous, compact growth.
Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c

EMPEROR or FORDHOOK Stems thick, round. Fine for late fall use and winter storage.
Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c

FLORIDA GOLDEN Selected from Golden Plume. Matures early. Hearts blanch to rich cream color. Exceptional quality and flavor. Yellows resistant.
Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 75c

★**GIANT PASCAL** Large and compact; green-leaved; stalks blanch to yellowish-white. Unsurpassed flavor. Desirable for home gardens. Fine for fall storing.
Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c

GOLDEN DETROIT Plants compact, full-hearted. Stems 7 to 8 in. long; blanch easily; free from strings.
Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 75c

★**GOLDEN PLUME or WONDERFUL** Thick solid stalks that blanch readily. Finest quality. Early. Very desirable for home use.
Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 75c

★**GOLDEN YELLOW SELF BLANCHING (Dwarf)** Compact growth. Thick, solid stalks that blanch to clear waxen yellow. Popular because of earliness and excellent flavor.
Pkt. 10c; 2½ oz. 75c



Red Cored Chantenay carrot is of rich even color all the way through.

use in the North it may be planted from March 15th to April 15th. When seedlings have 3 or 4 leaves well started, prick out about 3 inches apart each way. Keep the soil well moistened and transplant to open ground when plants are 75 to 90 days old.

GOLDEN YELLOW SELF BLANCHING (Tall) Fairly tall, compact, firm stalks that blanch readily. Early.
Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 75c

MORSE'S MASTERPIECE (Our new introduction) Early, self blanching variety of superior quality and flavor. (See Page 3.)
Pkt. 25c

NON-BOLTING GOLDEN PLUME Recommended for sections where unfavorable conditions cause ordinary strains to bolt. Otherwise similar to Golden Plume, but later.
Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. \$1.50

SUPERPLUME (Our 1938 introduction.) An improved Golden Plume, excellent to store for fall and winter use. (Crop failed.)

SUPREME GOLDEN An outstanding new strain of the Golden Yellow Self Blanching type.
Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. \$1.50

UTAH or GOLDEN CRISP A week or ten days earlier than Giant Pascal. Fine flavor.
Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c

WHITE PLUME Stalks and foliage blanch readily to snowy white.
Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c

WINTER QUEEN Best winter variety.
Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c

★**SOUP or CUTTING** Tops grow rapidly, furnishing cuttings all season. For cooking and seasoning, not for blanching.
Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 15c

★Our choice. In FERRY'S RED and SILVER DISPLAYS



With suitable soil and care, you can raise Golden Yellow Self Blanching celery like this in your garden.

CELERIAC

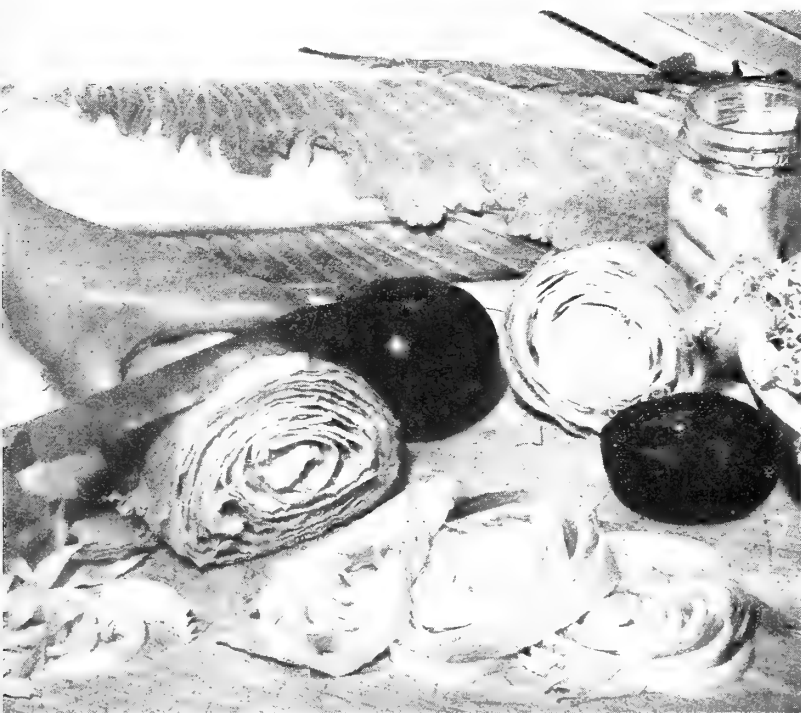
Sow seed at the same season and give the same treatment as celery. Transplant to moist, rich soil, in rows 2 feet apart and 6 inches apart in row. Give thorough culture. It is not necessary to earth up or "handle" the plants. After the roots are 2 inches in diameter, they are ready for use.

★LARGE SMOOTH PRAGUE Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c

CHERVIL

Sow in early spring in rich, well prepared soil. The seed is slow to germinate, sometimes remaining in the earth 2 or 3 weeks before the plants appear. When the plants are about 2 inches high, transplant or thin to about 1 foot apart. They are ready for use in 6 to 10 weeks from sowing.

CURLED Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c



Generous rings of Chinese Cabbage and meaty slices of tomato form an appetizing salad combination.

It's Smart to

CHICORY

- ★ASPARAGUS or CATALOGNE Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c
- ★SMALL ROOTED or RADICETTA Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c
- ★WITLOOF or FRENCH ENDIVE Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c

CHINESE or CELERY CABBAGE

Easily raised as a succession crop, for the plants can be set out in the rows which have been occupied by earlier vegetables. Do not plant too early.

- ★CHIHILI Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c
- WONG BOK Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c

Witloof chicory will give you an abundance of crisp blanched leaves for salads.



CHIVES

- ★ALLIUM Schoenoprasum Readily propagated from seeds; leaves used in salads and for flavoring soups and stews; flowering plant is decorative. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c

COLLARDS

This tall, loose leaved plant is grown in different sections of the South as "Cole," "Colewort," or simply "Greens." It is much used for the table as well as for stock feeding.

Sow the seed thickly in rows in rich ground, transplanting when about 4 inches in height; or sow where the plants are to remain, and when well started thin to 2 or 3 feet apart in the row. In the South, seed may be sown from January to May and from August to October.

- ★CABBAGE or HEADING (Buncombe) Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c
- ★GEORGIA, SOUTHERN or CREOLE Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c

★Our choice. In FERRY'S RED and SILVER DISPLAYS

Plant a few rows of Flowers among the vegetables

CORN

Warm weather, rich soil, and moderate moisture are best for corn, but a satisfactory crop can be grown in any garden if the soil is deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. Corn is likely to rot if planted in cold weather, so planting should be governed by this fact. Seeds may be planted either in rows or hills. If planted in rows, they should be spaced from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart, depending on the height of the variety; seeds should be dropped at the rate of 5 or 6 to the foot, and covered about 2 inches deep. If planting in hills, drop 5 or 6 seeds per hill and space the hills 3 feet apart each way. When plants are 4 or 5 inches tall, thin from 8 to 12 inches apart and keep well hoed until the ears are set. No. of days indicate from time of planting to table size.

SWEET CORN—WHITE

Cartons 10c each; lb. 40c

- ★**ALAMEDA SWEET** 90 days. Stocky plants. Ears plump, 7 to 8 in. long. Adapted to Pacific Coast. Injury by corn ear worm limited by tightly wrapped husks.
- ★**ALPHA** 71 days. The earliest sweet corn. Surprisingly sweet and tender.
- ★**BLACK MEXICAN** 88 days. One of the richest flavored and most tender varieties.
- ★**COUNTRY GENTLEMAN** 110 days. Ears $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 in. long, 2 in. thick, packed with irregular rows of sweet kernels. For many years one of the most popular late home garden varieties.
- ★**EARLY SWEET or SUGAR** 93 days. Plants tall. Very long, slender ears, 2 or 3 to a stalk. Sweet, tender.
- ★**FERRY'S EARLY EVERGREEN** 98 days. Valuable for home gardens. Ears $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Kernels remain fresh and tender remarkably long time.
- ★**HOWLING MOB** 85 to 88 days. Good midseason variety.
- ★**OREGON EVERGREEN** 95 days. Ears medium to large; 12 to 18-rowed. Tight husk helps protect ear from corn ear worm. Popular on Pacific Coast.
- ★**STOWELL'S EVERGREEN** 105 days. Large ears about 8 in. long; big kernels; very sweet. One of the best late varieties.

SWEET CORN—YELLOW

Cartons 10c each; lb. 40c

- ★**BANTAM EVERGREEN (Golden)** 95 days. Large ears $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 in. long; rich golden-cream kernels. Fine flavor. Remains in condition a long time.
- ★**CARMEL GOLDEN** 85 days. Dwarf, second-early variety, popular in California. Large, thick, 12-rowed ears.
- ★**CHARLEVOIX (Gold Standard)** 86 days. Ears $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 in. long; kernels unusually sweet and tender. Our own development. Finest flavored home garden variety.
- ★**GOLDEN BANTAM** 83 days. Uniform ears 6 to 8 in. long; true 8-rowed strain. A favorite for flavor. The earliest really sweet variety.
- ★**GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM** 88 days. Similar to Golden Bantam but later. Grows under more varied conditions and is less susceptible to Stewart's disease than others of its class.
- ★**GOLDEN EARLY MARKET** 76 days. Large, attractive ears, 12 to 14-rowed. Valuable early home garden variety.
- ★**GOLDEN SUNSHINE** 80 days. Taller, more vigorous plants and larger ears than Golden Bantam. Very good quality.
- ★**WHIPPLE'S EARLY YELLOW** Stalks 6 ft. tall. Ears 14-rowed, 7 to 8 in. long. Excellent flavor.

GARDEN—FIELD VARIETIES

For Roasting Ears

Cartons 10c each; lb. 30c

- ★**EARLY ADAMS or BURLINGTON** 90 days. White kernels, sweet and tender when young. Ears 7 to 8 in. long, 2 in. thick. Much used in South.
- ★**EXTRA EARLY ADAMS** 78 days. Ears $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 in. long. Fairly sweet and tender when young. Extremely early. Widely used in South.
- ★**TRUCKERS' FAVORITE** 90 days. Similar to Early Adams.

POP CORN

Cartons 10c each; lb. 30c

Golden Hulless
Japanese Hulless

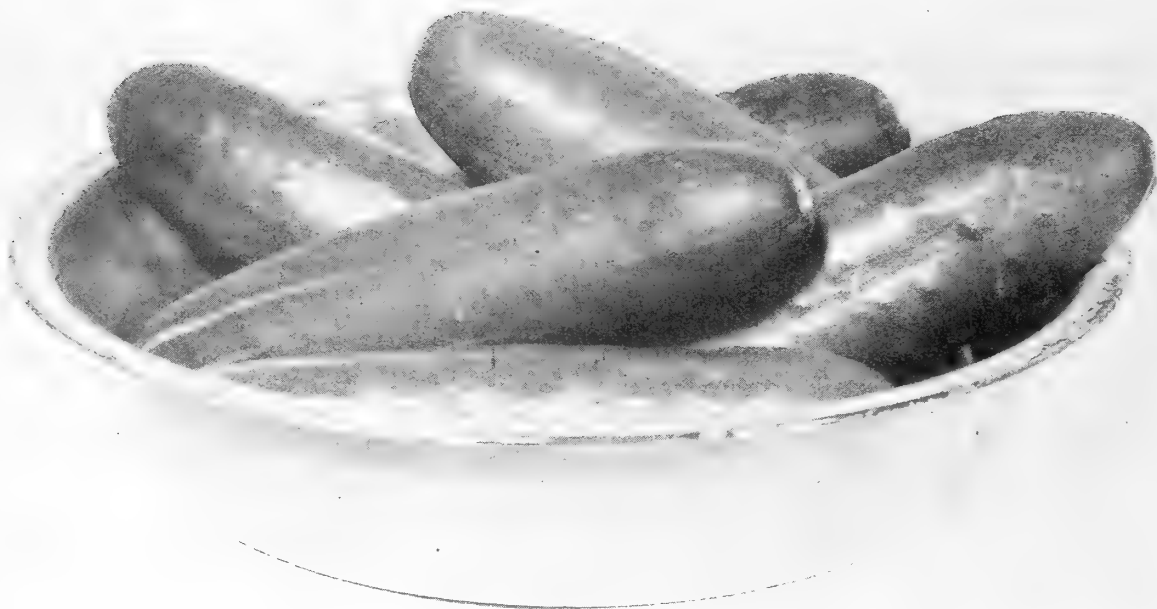
South American (T.N.T.)
White Rice

★Our choice. In FERRY'S RED and SILVER DISPLAYS



The sweetness and other excellent qualities of Charlevoix corn are not surpassed by any other variety.

Looking for Something Different?



"The finest slicing cucumber ever seen!" continues to be the report on Straight-8, one of our All-America winners.

CORN SALAD

A small quick-growing salad plant to grow for late fall, winter, and spring use. The leaves can be used fresh or cooked. Sow the seed in late summer. Cover with straw when cold weather comes on.

★**LARGE SEEDED LARGE LEAVED**

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c

CRESS

CURLED or PEPPER GRASS Sow the seed in rich, well-prepared soil in shallow drills about 16 inches apart, covering with about ½ inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. When the young plants are well started, thin to 4 to 6 inches apart in the row. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c

TRUE WATER Thrives best when roots and stems are submerged in water, although a fair growth may be obtained in soil which is kept wet. The seed is usually sown and lightly covered in gravelly, mucky lands along the borders of small, rapid streams. The plants need no special culture. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c

CUCUMBER

Pkts. 10c each; oz. 25c (unless otherwise stated)

Planting should be delayed until all danger of frost is past. Soil should be warm, fairly moist, and loose. Seed must be covered about ½ inch deep. Plant in hills 3 to 5 feet apart, dropping 8 or 10 seeds to each hill. When 6 inches tall, thin to 3 in a hill.

A & C 68 days. Fruits slightly tapered, but fairly straight and symmetrical. Deep green color. Very popular in southeastern United States. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c

BLACK DIAMOND (It Stays Green) 60 days. Splendid shipping variety. Fruits rich dark green.

★**BOSTON PICKLING** 60 days. Medium dark green; 6 to 7 in. long when grown; only slightly tapered. Popular for pickling, can also be used for slicing.

CHICAGO PICKLING (Westerfield) 60 days. Fruits slightly longer and more tapering than those of Boston Pickling.

CRYSTAL APPLE A true cucumber, but like an apple in shape and size. Crisp, tender. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c

DAVIS PERFECT 68 days. Dark green slicing variety particularly valuable for shipping.

★**EARLY CLUSTER** 56 days. Short, thick, blunt fruits about 5½ in. long, in clusters; medium dark green. Desirable for pickling and slicing.

EARLY FORTUNE 66 days. A desirable slicing variety extensively grown for shipping. Fruits very dark green.

★**EARLY SHORT GREEN (Early Frame)** 56 days. Fruits 6 to 7 in. long; bright medium green. Very good for making so-called "gherkin" cucumber pickles when fruits are very young.

★**EARLY WHITE SPINE** 60 days. Medium dark green, slightly tapering to blunt ends; 7 in. long, 2½ in. thick. Very popular for home gardens.

FERRY'S LONG GREEN 72 days. An old favorite for home gardens. Fruits 10 to 12 in. long, deep green. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c

GHERKIN (Small) 60 days. Genuine West India gherkin. Pale green oval fruits with spine-like projections. Very small-seeded.

★**IMPROVED LONG GREEN** 68 days. Medium dark green, black-spined, 10 to 12 in. long. Excellent for slicing.

★**KLONDIKE** 64 days. Similar to Early White Spine in size but fruits are darker.

★**LEMON** 65 days. Deep lemon yellow, about 3 in. diam., nearly round. Odd but delicious cucumber for slicing and salads.

LONGFELLOW 72 days. Valuable for home gardens and shipping. Handsome dark green fruits.

★**NATIONAL PICKLING** 50 days. Straight, symmetrical fruits, 6 in. long when mature. Superb for small pickles, very uniform.

SNOW'S PICKLING 52 days. Popular for small pickles. Deep green.

★**STRAIGHT-8** 66 days. Straight, symmetrical, 8 in. long, 1½ in. diam., rich deep green. Unsurpassed as slicing cucumber because of convenient shape and size. Our introduction, All-America Gold Medal Award.

DANDELION

Sow early in spring in very warm, rich soil, in drills 18 inches apart; thin to 5 inches and cultivate well; they will be fit for cutting the next spring. When grown for the roots, sow in September and cultivate well during the fall and following summer; the roots can be dug in October.

★**CULTIVATED or FRENCH COMMON** Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c

IMPROVED THICK LEAVED Pkt. 10c; oz. 65c

★Our choice. In FERRY'S RED and SILVER DISPLAYS

Try a New Variety of your Favorite vegetable

EGGPLANT

Pkts. 10c each; oz. 70c

This semi-tropical plant requires continuous warm weather for best results. The seed germinates slowly and should be started in a hotbed. Set the plants in the open ground when 2 inches tall, if the weather continues warm. Space $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart. Shade young plants from hot sun and spray with Paris Green to protect them from potato bugs.

BLACK BEAUTY Large, symmetrical fruits. Retain glossy black-purple coloring for long time. Popular.

FLORIDA HIGH BUSH Especially adapted for growing where fruits must be kept off the ground. Fruits longer than thick, glossy.

★ **IMPROVED LARGE PURPLE** 80 days. Each plant yields 4 to 6 large oval fruits of dark purple; flesh firm and meaty. Very popular.

ENDIVE

Pkts. 10c each; oz. 20c

For early use, sow about April 15th; for later supply, sow in June or July in rows 14 to 20 inches apart and when well started thin the plants to 1 foot apart. When nearly full grown, tie the outer leaves together over the center in order to blanch the heart of the plant.

Two or three successive plantings during July will provide endive for winter use. Just before killing frosts in fall, dig the plants, being careful to take plenty of soil with the roots and to avoid injury to the leaves. Pack closely together and store in a dark cellar.

★ **BROAD LEAVED BATAVIAN (Escarolle)** 90 days. Leaves large and broad; heads compact, well-rounded. Unexcelled for salads because of crispness and tenderness.

FULL HEART BATAVIAN An improved form of Broad Leaved Batavian.

GREEN CURLED, Green Ribbed Leaves mossy appearing. Center blanches to delicate white. Very good for fall and winter use.

★ **LARGE GREEN CURLED (Pink Ribbed)** 95 days. Vigorous and resistant. Outer leaves bright green, midribs tinged with rose. Center leaves blanch readily making attractive salad material.

WHITE CURLED Medium size; fairly compact; pale green leaves, yellow midribs.

FENNEL

The culture of this vegetable is about the same as that of celery.

★ **FLORENCE (Sweet Anise)** Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c

GARLIC

BULBS To grow garlic in the garden, the several sections or "cloves" of each bulb should be separated and set in rows 10 or 12 inches apart and 4 inches apart in the row. They should be taken up in the fall and stored in a cool, dry place until used.

Bulbs 40c per lb.

HORSE-RADISH

Horse-radish is grown from pieces of the root. Set the roots in the ground vertically, small end down, with the tops of the roots 1 to 3 inches below the surface. Cultivate thoroughly until the leaves cover the ground; their shade will keep down the weeds.

MALINER KREN,
Small Roots 5 for 20c; 10 for 35c; 25 for 75c, postpaid in U. S. A.

KALE or BORECOLE

Pkts. 10c each; oz. 20c

In the South this member of the cabbage family is widely grown for greens. The culture is practically the same as that of late cabbage, but as the plants will withstand several degrees of frost they can grow late into the fall. Many think Kale best after the first heavy frosts.

DWARF BLUE CURLED Improved strain of Dwarf Curled Scotch.

★ **DWARF (GREEN) CURLED** 85 days. Low spreading plant; finely curled parsley-like leaves. Desirable for greens and garnishing. Exceptionally hardy.

★ **JERSEY or THOUSAND HEADED** 80 days. Strong growing plants 6 to 8 ft. tall; smooth leaves. Much used for poultry and stock feeding.

★ **SIBERIAN or SPROUTS** 85 days. Dwarf spreading plants; large plume-like frilled leaves. Sometimes called "German greens."

★ **TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH** Light green densely curled leaves on plants 3 ft. tall. Widely grown for greens; very hardy; improved by light frosts.

KOHL RABI

Pkts. 10c each; oz. 35c

The delicious flavor of this turnip-shaped bulb combines both cabbage and turnip. As early in spring as possible, sow the seed in light rich soil in rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. When plants are well established, thin to 6 inches apart in the row. Plant at intervals of 10 days for a succession of bulbs until hot weather, after which they fail to grow. For fall use, plant the last of July.

★ **EARLY PURPLE VIENNA** 60 days. ★ **EARLY WHITE VIENNA**

LEEK

Pkts. 10c each; oz. 30c

A favorite substitute for green onions in fall and winter and a tasty addition to soups and stews. Sow early in spring in rows 12 to 15 inches apart, covering $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Thin the plants to 6 inches apart in the row and draw the earth about them when cultivating. If you desire very white and tender leeks, transplant when about 6 inches tall, set 4 inches apart in trenches about 2 feet apart, and gradually earth up like celery.

GIANT MUSSELBURG

★ **MONSTROUS CARENTAN**

LARGE FLAG

LETTUCE

Lettuce seed may be planted as soon as the cold wet days of spring are past. The loose leaved type may be thinned as used when large enough for the table.

The conditions necessary to grow good head lettuce are rich soil, plenty of moisture, and steady growth from the time the seeds are planted until the heads are ready to use.

Send for our folder "Grow Lettuce Successfully."

HEADING VARIETIES

Pkts. 5c each; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c (unless otherwise stated)

★ **BIG BOSTON** 76 days. Plain edged leaves tinged bronze at margins; buttery yellow at heart. One of the best flavored varieties.

BLACK SEEDED BIG BOSTON 76 days. Similar to Big Boston, but has larger outer leaves.

BROWN DUTCH 76 days. Very hardy. Moderately firm head, yellowish inside, good quality.

COSBURG New. Especially adapted to home gardens in Eastern United States because withstands heat well. (See page 3).

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c.

CRISP AS ICE Firm, well-blanching head, delicate buttery flavor even under somewhat adverse weather conditions.

HANSON 82 days. Hard cabbage-like variety. Large head; white heart.

HUBBARD'S MARKET 67 days. Well-known butter heading variety; also popular in Cuba and South America.

★ Our choice. In FERRY'S RED and SILVER DISPLAYS

Varieties in the Ferry Display



Cos or Romaine lettuce (above) is a good type to grow for mid-summer and early fall use.

A luscious muskmelon to raise at home—Early Osage, (below).



LETTUCE—HEADING VARIETIES (Continued)

Pkts. 5c each; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c (unless otherwise stated)

ICEBERG 82 days. Very popular for home gardens. Head large, hard, crumpled, white inside, crisp.

IMPERIAL F One of the most satisfactory of the New York types for Eastern use.

IMPERIAL No. 44 A new type very popular in the Northeastern States. **Pkt. 10c (Pkts. Only)**

IMPERIAL No. 847 A New York type especially adapted for eastern and southern use. (See page 3.)

MAMMOTH BLACK SEEDED BUTTER 72 days. Especially desirable for spring planting in home gardens. Large firm heads. Interior golden yellow. Delicate flavor.

MAY KING 61 days. Earliest heading lettuce; standard for greenhouse forcing and does well outdoors. Medium small, firm, round head.

MIGNONETTE Most popular lettuce in Hawaii, Guam, and the Philippines. Excellent quality. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c**

★**NEW YORK (Iceberg type)** 75 days. Large, dark green, tightly folded head, well blanched and sweet. Very widely grown.

SALAMANDER (Black Seeded Tennisball) Forms heads when weather is too warm for most varieties.

★**WHITE BOSTON** 76 days. Head light green; heart buttery yellow. Our own perfected pure-bred strain. An outstanding head lettuce.

WHITE BOSTON CORNELL No. 43 Developed from White Boston by New York State College of Agriculture. Plants larger, darker green than parent. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 90c**

LETTUCE—LOOSE LEAVED VARIETIES

Pkts. 5c each; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c (unless otherwise stated)

★**BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON** Light green, frilled and crumpled.

CHICKEN LETTUCE Medium light green; fast growing.

★**EARLY CURLED SIMPSON** Also known as "White Seeded Simpson." Leaves bright lustrous green.

★**GRAND RAPIDS** Light green. Disease resistant. Widely used for greenhouse forcing. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c**

OHIO GRAND RAPIDS Medium dark green. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c**

★**PRIZE HEAD** Green, tinged red. Crumpled and frilled. Very satisfactory for home gardens.

COS or ROMAINE

Pkts. 5c each; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c

This lettuce is frequently called celery lettuce on account of its erect habit of growth and because it possesses dark colored spatulate leaves with prominent midribs. When grown in home gardens, plants should be thinned to about 8 inches apart so that each one will have plenty of room. Does not make solid heads in hot weather.

DARK GREEN

★**WHITE PARIS or TRIANON**

MUSKMELON

In sections where the summers are short, seed can be planted indoors or in hot beds in small boxes. The young plants can be transferred to the garden when danger of frost is past. If practicable, spade in a liberal forkful of well rotted manure at the bottom of each hill. The rows should be at least 6 feet apart and the hills 3 feet apart in the rows. In general, the culture is the same as that for cucumber.

ORANGE FLESHED VARIETIES

Pkts. 10c each; oz. 25c

BENDER'S SURPRISE 85 days. Medium to large, oval. Delicious flavor.

★**BURRELL'S GEM or DEFENDER** 95 days. Oval. Fine grained flesh which ripens clear to rind.

★**EARLY OSAGE** 84 days. Fruits 6 to 7 in. diam., almost round, thick sweet flesh. Splendid for home gardens.

★Our choice. In **FERRY'S RED** and **SILVER DISPLAYS**

are Suited to Your Locality

ORANGE FLESHED VARIETIES (Continued)

Pkts. 10c each; oz. 25c

- EMERALD GEM** 80 days. Small. One of the finest flavored early home garden melons.
- GOLDEN CHAMPLAIN** 80 days. Nearly round, 5 to 6 in. diam. Juicy, sweet.
- ★**HALE'S BEST** 80 days. Oval fruits 6½ in. long; heavily netted; thick, deep salmon flesh. Earliness and rich flavor make this a favorite.
- ★**HEARTS OF GOLD** 100 days. Round melon, 5½ to 6 in. diam.; thick, sweet flesh. Fine to plant for succession where season is long.
- ★**HONEY ROCK** 90 days. Nearly round, 5 to 6 in. diam.; thick flesh; sweet musky flavor. One of the newer varieties well-adapted to home gardens. Early.
- IMPROVED PERFECTO** 80 to 85 days. Fruits almost spherical, 6 to 7 in. diam. Outstanding for fine quality.
- MILWAUKEE MARKET** 85 days. Large, egg-shaped fruits. Excellent flavor. Popular for home gardens.
- ★**PERSIAN** Distinctive flavor. Must ripen on vine to be pleasing to taste. Needs long growing season.
- ★**TIP TOP** 90 days. Large; commonly 7½ in. long, round to oval; thick flesh. Sweet flavored home garden melon.

"WINTER" VARIETIES

Pkts. 10c each; oz. 25c

- CASSABA, GOLDEN BEAUTY** Globe shaped; pinched at stem end; leathery rind. Most successful in California and Gulf States.
- HONEY BALL** Earlier than Honey Dew and can be grown where season is shorter. Very prolific, long keeping variety of high quality.
- ★**HONEY DEW** Green Fleshed Fruits broad-oval, 7 to 8 in. long; thick, light green flesh; fine grained, delicious. May be picked before fully ripe and stored in cool place.

GREEN FLESHED VARIETIES

- ★**NETTED GEM or ROCKY FORD** 92 days. Small, oval, 4½ by 5 in.; abundant yielder. Well-known favorite. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c

WATERMELON

Pkts. 10c each; oz. 20c

Requirements for raising watermelons are practically the same as for muskmelons except that the vines require more room. Hills should be liberally manured, and cultivation careful and thorough.

- ★**CITRON (Red Seeded)** 95 days. Round; green marked with irregular stripes; flesh white, firm. For preserves and candied fruit.
- DIXIE QUEEN (White Seeded Cuban Queen)** 95 days. Much used in South. Fruits often weigh 40 to 50 lbs.
- ★**FERRY'S PEERLESS** 85 days. Medium size, round to oval. Flesh bright scarlet, very sweet. White seeds. Highest quality very early melon.
- ★**FLORIDA FAVORITE** 95 days. Large long-oval, bright red flesh, white seeds, sugary sweet, crisp. Very popular in warm climates.
- ★**HARRIS' EARLIEST** 80 days. Medium size, oval, flesh bright scarlet. Sweet, tender; seeds black. Very satisfactory in North because of earliness.
- ★**KLECKLEY'S SWEETS or MONTE CRISTO** 105 days. Long-oval; wt. 25 to 30 lbs.; rich red, very sweet flesh; white seeds. Unexcelled for home gardens where season is long.

Slice young pods of okra into a buttered skillet, let cook and brown slowly until tender. Season and serve.
Delicious!

WATERMELON (Continued)

- ★**KLONDIKE, Brown Seeded** 85 days. Oblong; uniform dark green; flesh deep pink; delicious flavor. Outstanding for home gardens as well as shipping in California.
- KLONDIKE, Black Seeded** Similar to Klondike, Brown Seeded.
- KLONDIKE, Striped** Much the same as Klondike, Brown Seeded, but fruits are striped.
- ★**STONE MOUNTAIN** 95 days. Nearly round; often weigh 60 to 80 lbs. in South. Flesh bright red; seeds black. Early enough to raise quite large fruits in North. Excellent quality.
- ★**TOM WATSON** 95 days. Large, long, green fruit. Flesh deep red; brown seeds. Special favorite in South.
- WINTER KING and QUEEN** 95 days. Round, smooth, pale to yellow-green, faintly striped. Flesh crisp, sweet, good quality. Will keep for several weeks properly stored.
- WONDER** Comparatively new. Useful for home gardens. Large fruits often 22 in. long. An improved Kleckley's Sweets or Monte Cristo.

MUSHROOM

Cultural directions will be sent upon request.

PURE CULTURE SPAWN Produced from the original spore cultures under the new French process, permitting indefinite reproduction. We use stock of the white variety generally preferred.

Brick Spawn Bricks weigh about 1¼ lbs. Sufficient to spawn about 10 square feet. Per brick 45c

Bottle Spawn Sufficient to spawn 40 square feet. \$1.25

Postpaid in U. S. A.

MUSTARD

Pkts. 5c each; oz. 15c

Seed may be sown from early spring to midsummer in rows 18 inches apart. Thin to 5 or 6 inches apart in the rows. The plants are in condition for use as soon as the leaves are the size of one's hand. Mustard runs to seed quickly, so that successive plantings are necessary for a continuous supply.

- ★**FLORIDA BROAD LEAF** Large, round, unfrilled.
- ★**LARGE SMOOTH LEAF** Very large, green, smooth.
- ★**MUSTARD SPINACH or TENDERGREEN** Narrow, spoon-shaped, dark green.
- ★**SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED** Large, light green, crumpled and frilled.

OKRA or GUMBO

Pkts. 5c each; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c

Okra pods are at their best when 1 to 3 inches long. Seed does not germinate well at cool temperatures, and planting should be delayed until the ground is warm. Drop 4 or 5 seeds to the foot in rows about 2½ feet apart and cover about an inch deep. Thin to about 1½ feet in the row and keep thoroughly cultivated.

★**DWARF LONG POD, GREEN**

★**WHITE VELVET**

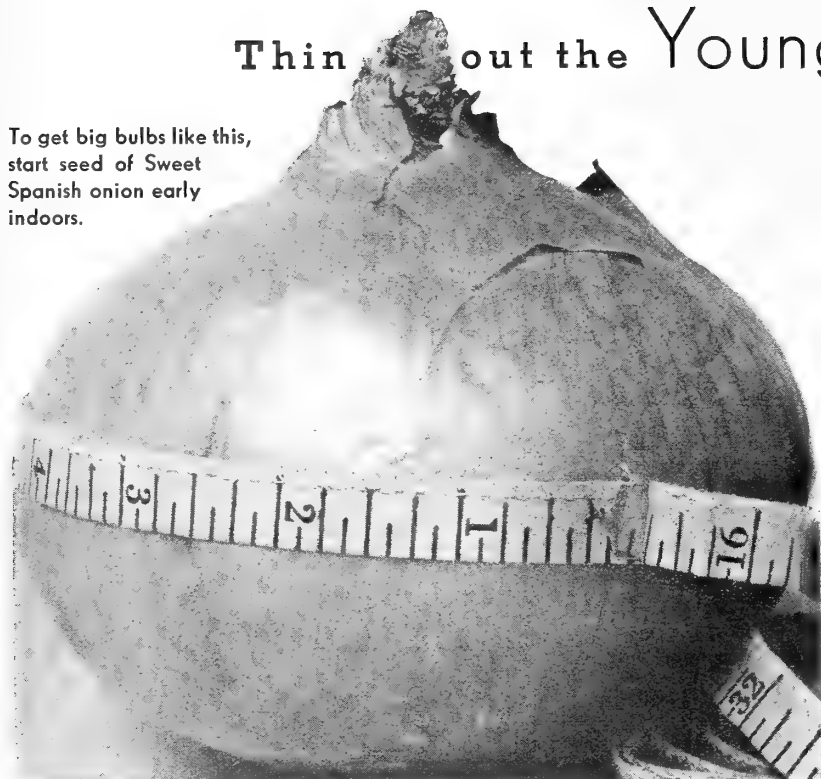
★**PERKIN'S MAMMOTH LONG POD**

★Our choice. In FERRY'S RED and SILVER DISPLAYS



Thin out the Young Onions and use them

To get big bulbs like this, start seed of Sweet Spanish onion early indoors.



ONION

Onions are very hardy, and the seeds will germinate in cool weather. They can be safely planted just as soon as the soil can be prepared. Shallow planting is advisable, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch being about right. When a few inches tall, the young plants can be thinned to prevent crowding, and the plants removed can be used as green onions. After that, they can be pulled as needed, and those that are left to become fully ripe can be stored for winter.

RED VARIETIES

Pkts. 10c each; oz. 30c

- ★**RED WETHERSFIELD** Large flattened, thick bulbs; flesh purplish white; early maturing. Heavy producer even in poor soils; the most popular red onion.
- ★**SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE** Medium to large, globe-shaped, medium early.

YELLOW VARIETIES

Pkts. 10c each; oz. 25c (unless otherwise stated)

- AUSTRALIAN BROWN** Extra long keeper.
- BRIGHAM YELLOW GLOBE** Very solid; globe-shaped. Grown from selected bulbs of original strain.
- EARLY YELLOW GLOBE** Excellent globe-shaped variety. Ten days to two weeks earlier than Southport Yellow Globe.
- EBENEZER** Large, somewhat flattened. Leading variety for onion sets.
- OHIO YELLOW GLOBE** Oblong globe-shaped at upper half and a trifle flattened at base; flesh firm, hard.
- PRIZETAKER** One of the largest of the main crop varieties. Globe-shaped. Very popular.
- ★**SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE** Large, uniformly globe-shaped; flesh white, crisp, mild; medium early. We highly recommend this for general home garden planting.
- ★**SWEET BERMUDA** Medium to large; flattened; white flesh, mild and sweet. Needs long season to produce finest bulbs. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c

YELLOW VARIETIES (Continued)

- ★**SWEET SPANISH** Globe-shaped; often weigh 2 lbs. Deliciously mild. For largest onions start seed early indoors and later transplant outside.
- WHITE SWEET SPANISH** Similar to original Sweet Spanish, but white fleshed. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c
- YELLOW DANVERS, FLAT** Hardy, easily grown; fine for general purposes and for sets.
- YELLOW DUTCH or STRASBURG** Large flat onions with creamy-white mild flesh.
- ★**YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS** Medium to large, globe-shaped; white flesh, crisp, mild; early maturing. Highly recommended for home gardens.

WHITE VARIETIES

Pkts. 10c each; oz. 40c

- EXTRA EARLY BARLETTA** Very early. Popular for pickles when small.
- ★**FOR BUNCHING** Crisp, white, mild. Suitable for spring appetizer; fine for cooking when larger grown.
- MAMMOTH SILVER KING** Bulbs 4 or 5 in. diam. Mid-season in maturity; flat; tender, mild in flavor.
- QUEEN** Very early. Small, nearly round at pickling size; flat when grown.
- ★**SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE** Large size, medium early, firm mild; abundant yield. Our strain unsurpassed in uniformity of shape and color.
- WHITE LISBON** Grown as early bunching onion.
- ★**WHITE PORTUGAL** Pure white, very sweet, mild flavor; early maturing. A favorite for green onions, for salads, and later for cooking.

★Our choice. In FERRY'S RED and SILVER DISPLAYS



Yellow Globe Danvers is one of the most satisfactory onion varieties for home gardens. It keeps well for winter use.

for the Table

PEAS

To be at their best, peas need moderate temperature, plenty of moisture, and long daylight hours. They are not injured by light frosts and may be planted as early in spring as the condition of the soil will permit.

By planting some of several varieties at the same time, a well-arranged succession can be obtained extending over a period of 30 days. Successive plantings of a desirable variety will also provide a succession, but this cannot be extended over as long a period with good results.

The seeds should be planted in rows at a depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches. The rows should be 21 to 28 inches apart for dwarf varieties and about 28 to 42 inches apart for the taller sorts.

All varieties growing more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high do better if staked up or otherwise supported when 4 to 6 inches tall. Use sharpened branches of trees set between the double rows.

Prices postpaid in U. S. A.

FIRST EARLY

Cartons 10c each; lb. 40c

ALASKA, WILT RESISTANT 54 days. For sections infested with wilt.

★**AMERICAN WONDER or NOTT'S EXCELSIOR** 59 days. Vines 12 to 14 in. tall. Pods plump, straight. Very productive. Important early dwarf variety for home gardens.

★**GRADUS** 58 days. Vines 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. tall. Pods 4 in. long; peas large. Splendid quality.

HUNDREDFOLD 62 days. Large pods. Vines 18 to 20 in. tall.

★**LAXTONIAN** 62 days. Vines $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. tall. Blue-green pods more than 4 in. long. One of best dwarf large-podded peas.

★**LAXTON'S PROGRESS** 60 days. Abundant dark green pods. Largest of dwarf peas. Vines 18 to 22 in. tall. Very uniform in size, growth, and time when ready for use.

LITTLE MARVEL 62 days. Thrifty vines, 18 to 20 in. tall; 3-in. pods very plump. Unsurpassed in quality and productiveness for home gardens.

★**PREMIUM GEM** 62 days. Vines 18 in. tall. Plump pods $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Good home garden variety.

★**THOMAS LAXTON** 60 days. Vines $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft. tall. Pods 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Large tender peas of unexcelled flavor and sweetness.

WORLD'S RECORD 55 days. An improved earlier Gradus.

MIDSEASON

Cartons 10c each; lb. 40c

ALDERMAN 75 days. Vines $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft. tall. Pods $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Splendid dark-podded pea of Telephone type.



You won't be disappointed if you choose Thomas Laxton as a first early variety of peas.

MIDSEASON (Continued)

DWARF TELEPHONE or DAISY 70 days. Vines about 2 ft. tall; otherwise resembles Telephone.

GIANT STRIDE Vines 2 ft. tall. Excellent for home gardens as well as for shipping.

GREEN ADMIRAL 72 days. Vines 4 ft. tall. Pods $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Peas medium small. Very prolific variety.

★**McLEAN'S ADVANCER or PERFECTION** 68 days. Vines nearly 3 ft. tall. Pods in pairs, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, plump. Peas medium size.

MORSE'S MARKET 70 days. New large podded pea. Vines 24 to 30 in. tall. Pods 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Fine to plant with early peas for succession.

★**TELEPHONE (Dark Podded)** 74 days. Vines 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. tall. Pods about $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. One of the best for home gardens.

LATE

Cartons 10c each; lb. 40c

★**IMPROVED STRATAGEM or POTLATCH** 77 days. Vines $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. tall. Large pods of Telephone type. Desirable for succession crop.

★**LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT** 82 days. Vines 5 ft. tall. Pods very plump. Peas have rich marrowy flavor. Grown extensively for dry use.

EDIBLE POD

When the pods are partly filled, they are prepared like snap beans; when the seeds have developed, they are eaten as shelled peas.

★**MELTING SUGAR** 75 days.

Carton 10c; lb. 40c

★Our choice. In FERRY'S RED and SILVER DISPLAYS



California Wonder, one of the finest of the sweet peppers, has that blocky shape you like for stuffing and baking whole.

PARSLEY

Pkts. 5c each; oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c (unless otherwise stated)

Parsley seed is even slower than parsnip in germinating. It grows best in rich mellow soil and should be sown as early as possible in spring in rows 1 to 2 feet apart with a covering of not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of soil firmly pressed down. When the plants are well up, thin them 8 to 12 inches apart in the row. As soon as those of the curled varieties are about 3 inches high, cut off all the leaves; the new growth will be brighter and better curled. Every cutting will improve the quality of the leaves.

★**CHAMPION MOSS CURLED (Extra Triple Curled)** Dark green, tightly curled leaves. Unusually decorative for the table.

DOUBLE CURLED Rich deep green, finely curled leaves.

★**HAMBURG THICK ROOTED** Roots resembles slender parsnip. Use for flavoring soups and stews. Store in sand for winter.

PARAMOUNT Award of merit All-America Trials 1935. Triple curl very uniform. Plants 12 inches tall. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 oz. 35c

★**PLAIN (or Single)** Leaves deeply cut, flat, dark green. Excellent for seasoning, not so good for garnishing.

PEPPERS

Hot peppers are used principally in condiments, in pickles, and in relishes. They are smaller than the sweet ones, and the smallest varieties are usually the hottest. Sweet peppers have thick flesh, their flavor is pleasantly mild, and they are becoming very popular for stuffing, for use in salads, and for combining with other vegetables and with meats.

Their culture and soil and temperature requirements are about the same as for egg plant. A moderate dressing of guano, poultry manure, or complete commercial fertilizer, hoed into the soil after the plants are 6 or 8 inches tall, will be beneficial.

SWEET VARIETIES

★**CALIFORNIA WONDER** 72 days. Flesh unusually thick; shape blocky. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00

CHINESE GIANT 80 days. Very large. Flesh moderately thick. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00

HARRIS' EARLY GIANT 63 days. Good early variety for Northern growing. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c

KING OF THE NORTH 50 to 55 days. Earliest maturing large pepper. Pkt. 10c; oz. 90c

OAKVIEW WONDER 65 to 70 days. Earlier, more productive strain of California Wonder. (See page 3.) Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00

★**PIMIENTO** 72 days. Medium size; cone-like. Excellent for stuffing and canning. Pkt. 10c; oz. 70c

★Our choice. In FERRY'S RED and SILVER DISPLAYS

★**RUBY KING** 68 days. Large, tapered fruits. Flesh thick, sweet, mild. Early and of fine quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c

★**SWEET BULL NOSE** 63 days. Medium sized square fruits. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c

SWEET YELLOW The largest yellow pepper. Very mild and sweet. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c

★**WORLD BEATER** 70 days. One of the best large peppers. Fruits 5 in. long by $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam. Pkt. 10c; oz. 85c

HOT VARIETIES

Pkts. 10c each; oz. 75c

ANAHEIM Late. Fruits 6 to 8 inches long; tapered.

★**BELL or BULL NOSE** 55 to 60 days. A combination of "Hot" and "Sweet."

★**HUNGARIAN YELLOW WAX** 60 days. Thick flesh. Extra good for canning.

★**LONG RED CAYENNE** 70 days. Fruits 4 inches long, twisted and pointed. Especially good for drying.

★**RED CHILI** 85 days. Fruits 2 inches long, tapering. Used for making pepper sauce.



Dig up a parsley plant from the garden and pot it for the kitchen window. This is Extra Triple Curled or Moss Curled.



There is great satisfaction in raising one's own pumpkins for pies.
This is Sugar or New England Pie.

PARSNIP

Pkts. 10c each; oz. 20c

Parsnips grow best in a loose, rich sandy loam, but will make good roots in any soil that is reasonably rich and deep. Stony soil and raw manure are likely to produce branched or misshapen roots. The seed requires steady, abundant moisture for germination and should be sown as early as practicable. Sow in rows 2 to 2½ feet apart and when well up, thin to about 5 inches apart in the row. Keep the ground moist if possible. Parsnips are improved by freezing, and a portion of the crop can be left in the ground all winter to be used as a spring vegetable when the ground has thawed.

GUERNSEY Roots 15 to 18 in. long, tapered, hollow crowned.

★**HOLLOW CROWN (Thick Shoulder)** Roots 18 to 20 in. long; skin smooth, white; flesh tender. Best and most popular variety in cultivation.

LONG SMOOTH Long roots of excellent flavor. Will keep through winter without protection. Good for table and for stock feeding.

SHORT THICK About half the size of Hollow Crown and a fine garden vegetable. At least a month earlier than Hollow Crown.

PUMPKIN

Pkts. 10c each; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c

Pumpkins are typically American, and pumpkin pie is one of our truly American dishes. They are less sensitive to unfavorable conditions of soil and weather than melons or cucumbers, but they are cultivated in about the same way.

CALIFORNIA FIELD Usually very large. Mostly used for stock feeding.

GREEN STRIPED CUSHAW Popular in South. Crooknecked, 18 to 20 in. long, weigh 10 to 15 lbs. Flesh rather coarse but sweet.

★**LARGE YELLOW (Connecticut Field)** 70 days. Fruits weigh about 20 lbs.; rich deep orange yellow. Excellent for pies and also good for stock feed.

MAMMOTH KING The largest pumpkin ever introduced. Has yielded 100 tons to the acre. Very thick flesh.

MORSE'S MARROW Fruits weighing 150 lbs. not uncommon. Flesh thick, solid, bright yellow-orange.

PIE or WINTER LUXURY 75 to 80 days. Popular for home gardens. Nearly round, weigh about 8½ lbs., flesh creamy yellow, thick, sweet, finely flavored.

★**SUGAR or NEW ENGLAND PIE** Fruits weigh about 7 lbs. Flesh rich orange, thick, sweet, fine flavor. The right size for home use. Keeps well.

SWEET CHEESE or KENTUCKY FIELD Largely grown in South for canning and stock feed. Fruits very large, flattened.

RADISH

Pkts. 5c each; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c

The ground for growing radishes should be finely prepared and as free as possible of small stones and lumps. Plant seed about ½ inch deep in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, and when up about an inch thin to 1 or 2 inches apart. Radishes are at their best when growth is quick and steady. A moderate temperature and constant moisture are favorable for best results. Most varieties become pithy soon after reaching full size. In order to keep a continuous supply, successive plantings should be made.

★**CRIMSON GIANT** 30 days. Crisp, mild. Perfect condition until nearly an inch in diameter. Largest of the early round radishes.

★**EARLY SCARLET GLOBE** 25 days. Bright carmine-red; oval; flesh crisp and mild until nearly an inch in diam. Most desirable early table radish.

★**EARLY SCARLET TURNIP** 25 days. Crimson; roots quickly become an inch in diam.; turnip shape. Very satisfactory for early planting; splendid quality.

★**EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED** 25 days. Upper part rich red; lower part snow-white; turnip shape. Grow to 1½ in. diam. before becoming pithy.

EARLY WHITE GIANT SUMMER or STUTTGART 43 days. Top shape, white, smooth. Can be stored for early winter use.

★**FRENCH BREAKFAST** Oblong; blunt; rich scarlet with white base. Good quality.

★**ICICLE** 30 days. Pure white; about 6 in. long, 1 in. thick; small tops. Most crisp and tender of all radishes. A great favorite.

★**LONG SCARLET** 30 days. Bright carmine-red; smooth tender skin; mild, crisp flesh; 6 in. long. Easy to pull because upper part is out of ground.

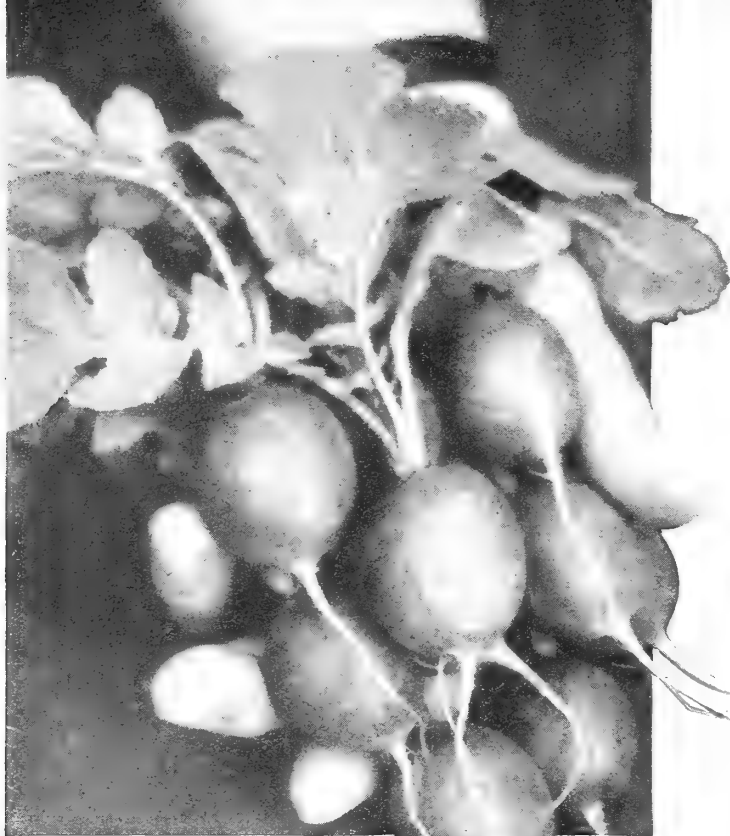
SPARKLER 25 days. Deep turnip shape, bright scarlet with white tip.

★**WHITE STRASBURG** 40 days. Roots 5 in. long, tapered, smooth, white, firm. Crisp, mild summer radish.

★Our choice. In FERRY'S RED and SILVER DISPLAYS

Put "Snap"

▲ ▲ ▲ into your menu with
several plantings of Radish.



Ferry-Morse strains of Early Scarlet Globe radish are famous for uniformity of size and shape, and for fine color.

RADISH—WINTER VARIETIES

This class requires a longer growing season than the early table varieties, and seeds are usually planted in midsummer for fall and winter use. The roots keep well if stored in a cold place.

★**CELESTIAL or CHINESE WHITE WINTER** 55 days. Clear white; slightly oval to blunt base; 6 to 9 in. long. Not so pungent as most winter varieties.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c

HALF LONG BLACK WINTER 55 days. Nearly cylindrical, 4 or 5 in. long, 2 in. thick when grown. Flesh clear white, well-flavored, pungent. One of best keepers.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c

★**LONG BLACK SPANISH** 55 days. Black skin; white flesh; 8 to 9 in. long; white, crisp, pungent. Splendid keeper.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c

★**ROUND BLACK SPANISH** 55 days. Globe-shaped; 3½ to 4 in. diam.; skin black, flesh white, crisp, pungent. Desirable for winter storing.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c

★**SCARLET CHINA WINTER (Chinese Rose Winter)** 50 days. Deep rose-red; roots 4 to 5 in. long; flesh white, crisp, mildly pungent. Attractive and of fine quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c

RHUBARB

Rhubarb plants grown from seed will not all come true, but growing them this way costs less, and the undesirable plants can be discarded. They are quickly and easily grown. Sow seed in rows an inch deep and thin the plants to 6 inches apart. In the fall transplant to a permanent location, setting the plants 3 or 4 feet apart. The stalks should not be taken for use the first year.

In planting from roots, set them so that the crowns are 2 inches under the surface of the soil. They should be set 3 to 6 feet apart and given a liberal dressing of manure each spring. When blossom stalks appear, they should be cut well back to the ground. If possible choose a place where the soil will be continuously moist.

CRIMSON WINTER Long bearing; fine flavor; tender and sweet. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00

★**VICTORIA** Straight, crimson stalks. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c

RHUBARB ROOTS (Victoria)

Each 25c; 5 for \$1.00; 10 for \$1.80, postpaid in U. S. A.

★Our choice. In FERRY'S RED and SILVER DISPLAYS

"Pick 'em Young"!

*ROQUETTE

When young, the leaves of this hardy annual are used like mustard for salads. They resemble those of the radish but are smoother in texture. The young leaves are ready for cutting in about 6 weeks, when the plants are 8 to 10 inches high. In early spring sow the seed in shallow rows about 16 inches apart, and for succession sow every few weeks thereafter. Water freely.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c

SALSIFY—Vegetable Oyster

The roots of this vegetable are appetizing and nutritious, and the flavor is like that of oysters. Salsify succeeds best in a light, well-enriched soil, which should be stirred to a good depth. Coarse and fresh manure should be avoided, as it will cause the roots to become irregular and branched. Sow early and quite deep, giving the general culture recommended for parsnip.

★**MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND**

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c

SORREL

Improved varieties of sorrel when well grown and cooked like spinach make a palatable dish. Sow in rows early in spring and thin the seedlings to 6 or 8 inches apart in the row. Cutting may begin in about 2 months, and the plants will continue in full bearing from 3 to 4 years.

★**LARGE LEAVED FRENCH**

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c



A little vinegar in the water when cleaning and cooking salsify roots will keep them from turning black.

That's the way to have Vegetables at their Best

SPINACH

Pkts. 5c each, 1/4 lb. 20c; lb. 50c

Plant breeders have improved spinach so much that varieties now grown are larger in leaf, more succulent, and remain in prime condition a much longer time.

Sow in rows 16 to 20 inches apart and thin to 6 inches apart in the row when leaves are an inch wide. In the North, seed can be planted as soon as the ground can be prepared. In the South, spinach will winter over with little or no protection.

BROAD FLANDERS 43 days. Deep green, broad, thick, smooth leaves. Well adapted for canning.

★**GIANT THICK LEAVED (Nobel)** 43 days. Medium green leaves of large size, slightly crumpled in center. Largest spinach in cultivation; excellent for home gardens.

★**JULIANA** 50 days. Ideal to plant for succession with earlier variety.

KING OF DENMARK 48 days. Intermediate between smooth-leaved and blistered types.

LONG STANDING BLOOMSDALE 45 days. Dark green leaves crumpled, rounded. Remains in condition a long time without bolting to seed.

★**NEW ZEALAND (Tetragonia)** 55 days. Groups of small fleshy leaves, tender and delicious when cooked. Ideal for summer use; endures heat and thrives in most soils.

★**PRICKLY SEEDED (Dark Green)** 45 days. Large plant; many rounded, thick, dark green leaves. Well adapted to fall planting where winters are mild; standard canning variety.

★**SAVOY-LEAVED or BLOOMSDALE** 40 days. Deep green leaves, large and blistered. Standard very early spinach.

VIRGINIA SAVOY (Blight Resistant) 40 days. Similar to Savoy-Leaved or Bloomsdale. Used chiefly in sections where blight (mosaic) occurs.

SQUASH

The culture of this vegetable is about the same as that of pumpkins and melons. The winter or trailing varieties require as much room as pumpkins, while the summer or bush squashes take about the same space as cucumbers.

SUMMER VARIETIES

Pkts. 10c each; oz. 25c

Unlike the winter squashes, these are suitable for use only when young; they are practically worthless for cooking after the shell begins to harden. Excellent in summer and very early autumn.

EARLY BUSH SCALLOP Green Type (Benning's) Convenient size for shipping. Popular on West Coast.

★**EARLY PROLIFIC STRAIGHTNECK** 50 days. Straight, smooth fruits; delicate creamy color; vines produce abundantly. Peak of perfection in summer squash; our introduction, All-America Gold Medal winner 1938.

★**EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP (Patty Pan)** 50 days. Bushy plants; creamy white, flattened fruits scalloped on edges. One of most popular white varieties for home use.

EARLY YELLOW BUSH SCALLOP Attractive deep orange, round and thick with scalloped margin.

GIANT SUMMER STRAIGHTNECK Same quality and size as the old favorite crookneck. Convenient straight shape.



Split into halves, scoop out the seeds, brush with butter, bake in the oven, and serve. There is no better way to prepare Table Queen squash.

SQUASH—SUMMER VARIETIES (Continued)

★**ITALIAN MARROW, COCOZELLE** 65 days. Dark green marbled with yellow and light green; flesh pale green, thick, firm, tender. Best condition for eating when 6 to 8 in. long.

★**ITALIAN MARROW, DARK GREEN ZUCCHINI** 65 days. Smooth, cylindrical, rich dark green fruits. Use when young, sliced and cooked with skin on.

ITALIAN MARROW, ZUCCHINI Color light green with grayish mottling; otherwise similar to Cocozelle.

MAMMOTH SUMMER CROOKNECK Well-known home, market garden, and shipping variety. Very large, warted, rich orange-yellow color.

★**SUMMER CROOKNECK** 60 days. Bright yellow, warted; flesh pale cream, firm, tender. Good variety for home gardens.

WINTER VARIETIES

Pkts. 10c each; oz. 25c

★**BANANA** 105 days. 18 to 24 in. long; 7 in. diameter; skin gray-blue; flesh deep yellow, dry, sweet. Free from fiber or stringiness; fine for pies.

BLUE HUBBARD Similar to original Hubbard but with blue-gray shell.

BOSTON MARROW 120 days. Large fruits, irregularly oval, hard orange skin. Used as substitute for pie pumpkin.

DELICATA or SWEET POTATO Fruits 6 to 8 in. long; thick flesh; popular as small fall and winter variety.

DELICIOUS 103 days. Heart-shaped, dark green; wt. 8 to 10 lbs.; bright yellow flesh. Keeps well. Rich flavor.

GOLDEN DELICIOUS Valuable canning variety on account of high starch content. Color bright orange.

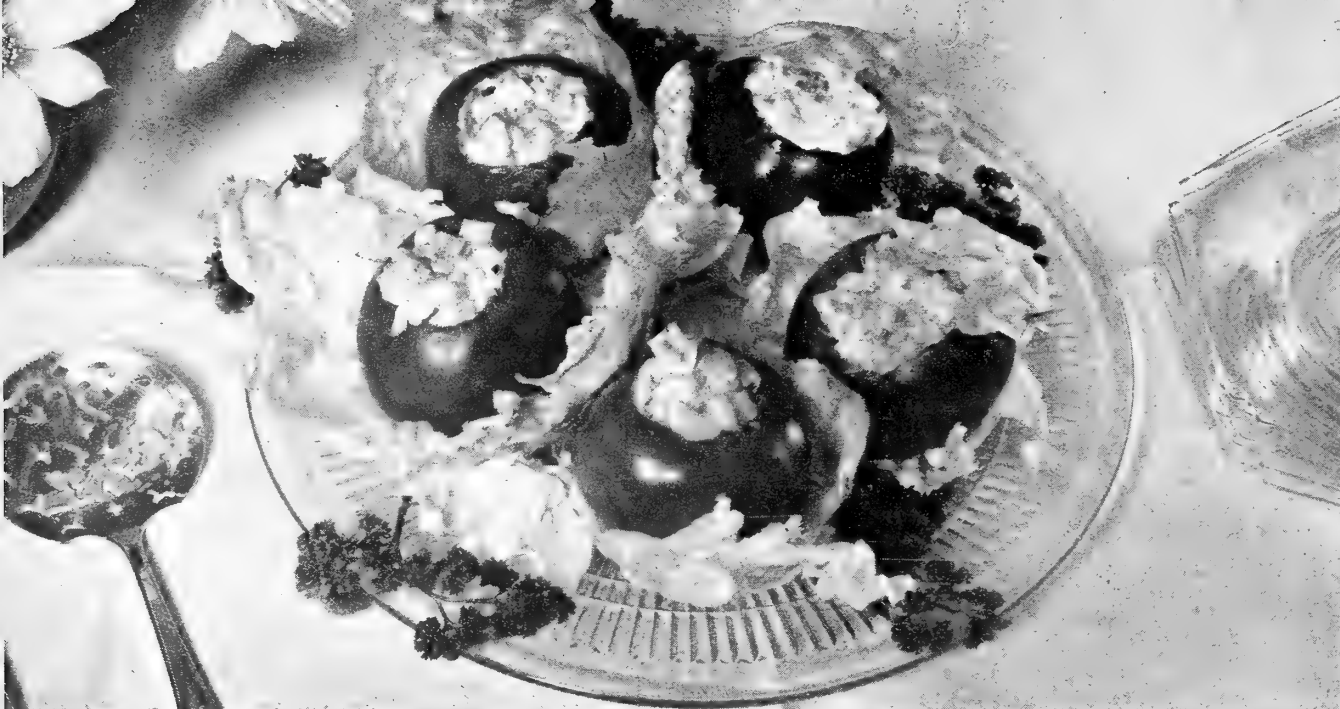
GOLDEN HUBBARD 100 to 105 days. Flesh deep orange, sweet, dry. Keeps splendidly because of hard rind.

★**HUBBARD** 100 days. Round, warted, dark green; wt. 12 to 14 lbs.; thick bright yellow flesh; fine flavor. Most widely grown of any winter squash.

★**TABLE QUEEN or DES MOINES** 100 days. Acorn-shaped, green, deeply furrowed; flesh rich yellow, dry, mealy, delicious. Convenient size for baking and serving in halves.

WARTED HUBBARD Slightly larger than true Hubbard. Excellent quality.

★Our choice. In FERRY'S RED and SILVER DISPLAYS



The large, uniformly round fruits of Mar-globe tomato are especially attractive served whole, or filled with tempting salad.

SUNFLOWER

- ★ **MAMMOTH RUSSIAN** (For decorative Sunflower, see page 59.)
Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; postpaid in U. S. A.

SWISS CHARD

Pkts. 10c each; oz. 60c

Only the tops of this beet are used, like spinach. The plants are cultivated like beets except that they should be thinned to 8 or 10 inches apart. If only the outer leaves are gathered, the inner leaves will continue to grow, and repeated pickings can be made.

- ★ **LARGE RIBBED DARK GREEN** Leaves slightly crumpled; stems and midribs broad and thick. Superior flavor.

LUCULLUS DARK GREEN Plant erect. Fleshy crumpled leaves of rich deep green. Make very choice greens.

TOBACCO

Pkts. 10c each; oz. 60c

Seed should be sown as early as possible after danger of frost is past. In the spring burn a quantity of brush and rubbish on the ground intended for the seed bed; then dig and pulverize the earth and mix with the ashes, after which the seed may be sown and covered very lightly. When the plants are about 6 inches high, transplant into rows, 4 or 4½ feet apart each way. Cultivate thoroughly with plow and hoe.

- CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF** **WHITE BURLEY** (Root rot resistant)
HAVANA

TOMATO

At our Experimental Gardens near Detroit, tomato seed is usually planted indoors about May 1st. We use shallow boxes or "flats" and plant in rows about 2 inches apart. As soon as the seedlings are about an inch tall, they are "pricked out" into a larger box and spaced about 4 inches apart. Rich loose soil should be used. When the weather has moderated, the plants should gradually be hardened off to the temperature outside. This can be done in a warm sheltered spot where they can be protected at night and in case of frost. About 6 weeks after seed is sown, the plants are ready for their permanent location. By taking note of the probable date of the last killing frost in spring in his own locality, every gardener can determine approximately the best time for transplanting to his garden. See page 4. (No. of days indicated are from the time the plants are set in the garden.)

- AVON EARLY** 66 days. Deep scarlet, medium sized, almost globular, smooth. Superior variety for home gardens. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c

- BISON** 60 days. Plants small, compact, productive; fruits globe-shape, scarlet. Extra early, especially bred for extreme northern United States. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.25

- ★ **BONNY BEST** 73 days. Bright deep scarlet, medium large, smooth, firm. Splendid general purpose tomato. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c

- BREAK O' DAY** 73 days. Medium to large globe shape; very productive. Our own strain reselected from the original; wilt resistant. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c

- ★ **CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL** 75 days. Large scarlet fruits; thick solid flesh; few seeds. Ripens early and continues long season. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c

- COOPER'S SPECIAL** 78 days. Particularly valuable for early shipping. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c

- ★ **DWARF CHAMPION or TREE** 78 days. Purplish-pink fruits of medium size; plants dwarf and tree-like. Needs no training; can use where space is limited. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c

- DWARF STONE** 81 days. Fruits bright red, flattened globe-shape. Vines similar to Dwarf Champion. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c

- ★ **EARLIANA** 64 days. Fruits medium size, deep scarlet; vines small. Particularly desirable for home gardens. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c

- ★ **EARLY DETROIT** 78 days. Fruits rich purplish-pink, large, globe-shaped, smooth, firm. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c

- ★ **GLOBE (Livingston's)** 81 days. Large purplish-pink, globe-shaped; somewhat uneven in size, but very smooth. Heavy producer. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c

- ★ **GOLDEN QUEEN** 83 days. Large, firm, smooth, bright golden yellow. Best large yellow tomato. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c

- GREATER BALTIMORE** 83 days. Similar to Stone and particularly valuable for canning. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c

- GROTHEN'S GLOBE** 73 days. New, early maturing, wilt resistant variety, similar to Break O' Day, popular for shipping in some sections. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c

- ★ **GULF STATE MARKET** 77 days. Purplish-pink, large, globe-shaped. Especially popular in South. Withstands blight well. Mild flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c

- JOHN BAER** 71 days. Similar to Bonny Best but often a few days earlier. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c

- ★ **JUNE PINK** 65 days. Similar to Earliana in every way except color. Best extra-early purplish-pink variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c

- ★ **MARGLOBE** 73 days. Uniform, deep scarlet, globe shaped, heavily productive, long bearing. Resistant to wilt and nailhead rust. Excellent for home gardens. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c

- ★ **McGEE** 65 days. Pink fruited, nearly round, smooth; vines small. Early garden favorite. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50

- MICHIGAN STATE FORCING** Recently developed at Michigan State College. One of the best forcing tomatoes. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00

Tomatoes yield Large Crops from Small Space

MORSE'S SPECIAL EARLY NO. 498 63 days. In season with Earliana. Very productive. **Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00**

NORTON 85 days. Wilt resistant strain developed out of Stone. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c**

★**OX HEART** 85 days. Heart shaped, rosy-pink, solid fleshed, few seeds, mild. Many home gardeners are enthusiastic about this variety. **Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.25**

★**PONDEROSA or BEEFSTEAK** 85 days. Extremely large, fleshy, very mild, deep purplish-pink. One of the best for home use. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c**

★**PRITCHARD (Scarlet Topper)** 80 days. Deep scarlet, globe-shaped; plants self-pruning; wilt resistant. Excellent all-purpose home garden tomato. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c**

RUTGERS 73 days. Recent development of New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. Highly recommended for canning and tomato juice. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c**

★**STONE** 85 days. Bright deep scarlet, large, smooth, solid, nearly round. Very popular late variety. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c**

SUPREME GULF STATE MARKET Our own introduction. A superb strain of this pink-fruited variety. **Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.50**

SUPREME MARGLOBE We recommend this as the finest stock of Marglobe in size and uniformity of fruits. Our own development. **Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.50**

For Preserves, Pickles and Decorative Purposes

Pkts. 10c each; oz. 60c

RED CHERRY Fruits small, round; rich deep red.

RED PEAR Fruits 2 inches long; pear-shaped.

YELLOW PEAR Fruits 2 inches long; pear-shaped.

YELLOW PLUM Fruits oval, 2 inches long; clear deep yellow.

★**YELLOW HUSK OR GROUND CHERRY** (Not a true tomato.) Fruits borne singly; small, round; enclosed in papery envelope.

TURNIP

Pkts. 5c each, oz. 10c (unless otherwise stated)

For summer use, sow early in spring in rows $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart. Plant seed about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and press the soil down firmly and smoothly. When the seedlings appear, apply tobacco dust liberally to prevent injury by flea-beetles and root maggots. As soon as the plants are about an inch tall, thinning should be started and carried on as for beets.

★**COW HORN or LONG WHITE** 65 days. Tapered, slightly crooked, 12 to 15 in. long. Chiefly grown for stock. Mild, sweet, tender for the table when young.

★**EARLY PURPLE TOP, STRAP LEAVED** 45 days. Roots flattened; purplish-red above, white below; flesh white, tender. Important early home garden turnip.

★**EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH, STRAP LEAVED** 45 days. Roots flattened, entirely white, mild. Extensively used for table.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN 40 days. Roots flattened, becoming 4 in. across, purplish-red above, white below; flesh white, fine-grained, mild. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c**

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN 40 days. All white. Otherwise same as Extra Early Purple Top Milan. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c**

LARGE WHITE NORFOLK Also known as Pomeranian White Globe. Roots large and globular. Chiefly grown for stock feed, but young roots good for table use.

★**PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE** 55 days. Globe-shaped; purplish-red above, white below; flesh white, tender. Most popular variety for general use; our strain outstandingly uniform.

★**SEVEN TOP, for TURNIP GREENS** 45 days. Leaf shoots tender; roots inedible. Widely used in South for greens and stock grazing.

★Our choice. In FERRY'S RED and SILVER DISPLAYS

★**SHOGGIN or JAPANESE** 42 days. Large edible leaves, and roots of splendid quality. Especially desirable because of ability to withstand aphids.

SNOWBALL 40 days. Attractive medium sized turnip. Clear white, fine grained, sweet, tender.

SOUTHERN PRIZE Two-purpose variety. Abundance of leaves for greens and large, top-shaped fleshy edible roots.

★**WHITE EGG** 55 days. Egg-shaped, smooth, white, half of root above ground. Splendid home garden variety.

YELLOW FLESHED VARIETIES

Pkts. 5c each, oz. 15c

AMBER GLOBE 75 days. Large globular roots chiefly grown for stock; yellow tinged with green at top.

★**ORANGE JELLY or GOLDEN BALL** 60 days. Globe-shaped; skin smooth; flesh yellow, fine grained, good quality, delicate flavor. Excellent for table. Good keeper.

PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN Full size 75 days. Roots large, globular. High quality. Splendid keeper.

RUTABAGA or SWEDE

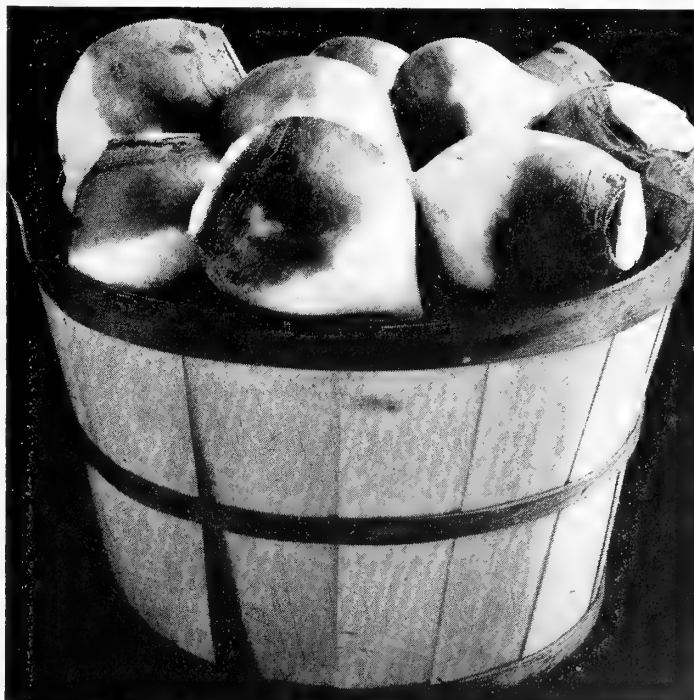
Pkts. 5c each, oz. 10c

Rutabagas require a longer growing season than turnips and need more moisture. Seed may be sown from mid-June to mid-July in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart. The culture is practically the same as for turnips except that the plants should be thinned to 8 or 10 inches apart in the rows. When the roots are full grown, they should be pulled, topped, and stored in a cool cellar or pit for winter use. If cool and sufficiently moist to prevent withering, they will keep well all winter.

★**AMERICAN PURPLE TOP (Long Island Improved)** 100 days. Globe-shaped, large, creamy, yellow, solid, crisp. One of the most satisfactory for table and stock feeding.

MONARCH or TANKARD Large roots with small necks and tops. Roots purplish-red above, yellow below.

SWEET PERFECTION WHITE White-fleshed variety, desirable for table use. Yields better than yellow varieties.



For those who prefer rutabagas to turnips, American Purple Top is a good choice.



Spade the soil deeply in preparing to sow grass seed.



Rake it fine and smooth.



Scatter the seed evenly over the surface.



Cover by raking lightly.

Fine Grass Seed for many uses

The essentials of a beautiful lawn are: rich well drained soil; careful preparation of the ground, to make it fine and smooth and mellow; wise selection of seeds; sowing at a time when the young plants will have a chance to become well established before they are exposed to dry or cold weather or hot summer sunshine. Special care should be given to selection of grasses because some varieties are most luxuriant in spring, some in summer, others in autumn. A combination of the proper sorts is necessary to insure a velvety carpet-like lawn.

Seed should be sown early in spring or in fall, at the rate of 1 pound to every 150 to 400 square feet, depending on variety. Make the surface fine and smooth by raking. In spring, sow the seed as early as possible, preferably just before a shower, as this will push the seed far enough into the ground to cover it sufficiently. In fall, sow before the autumn rains, early enough so that the young grass can become established before cold weather.

ASTORIA BENT (*Agrostis capillaris* var. *Astorianae*) A comparatively new and distinct grass; seldom produces stolons, but spreads from underground root stalks. Excellent for lawns and golf greens. **Lb. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$12.50**

CHEWING'S FESCUE (*Festuca rubra fallax*) A New Zealand grown strain of Red Fescue. Adapted for forming close and lasting turf in shady places. Valuable also for exposed hillsides and golf courses. **Lb. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$9.00**

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS (*Poa pratensis*) The best hardy grass for lawn purposes. It forms a good turf, is permanent, and makes an ideal lawn. Well adapted to all soils. **Lb. 50c; 10 lbs. \$4.50**

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS (Pacey's) (*Lolium perenne*) A tufted fine-leaved grass much used in mild climates where it is really hardy. Valuable due to its very rapid growth. **Lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50**

RED TOP (Fancy) (*Agrostis alba*) Well adapted to growing where extensive care cannot be given to the lawn. It reaches maximum development in early fall. Succeeds in all soils. **Lb. 50c; 10 lbs. \$4.50**

ROUGH STALKED MEADOW (*Poa trivialis*) An excellent grass for shaded locations. **Lb. 85c; 10 lbs. \$8.00**

SEASIDE BENT (*Agrostis maritima*) A stoloniferous grass, used principally for golf courses. Good color. **Lb. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$12.50**

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER Valuable for lawns. It does well on all soils, especially where lime is present. **Lb. 75c; 10 lbs. \$7.00**

★ FINE MIXED LAWN GRASS A superior mixture of the best and cleanest grades of seed. Adapted to general lawn purposes. **Carton 25c; lb. 50c; 10 lbs. \$4.50**

EXTRA FINE MIXED Each variety included has a different period of luxuriant growth so that the lawn is in excellent condition all summer. **Lb. 60c; 10 lbs. \$5.50**

SHADY LAWN MIXTURE An excellent selection of fine grasses which thrive in the shade of trees or buildings. **Lb. 70c; 10 lbs. \$6.50**

Particularly Adapted to Western Conditions

MORSE'S CALIFORNIA LAWN MIXTURE (No white clover or rye grass) Excellent for fine lawns, especially in the West. It contains only the finest-leaved grasses to make a good, perennially green turf. **Lb. 60c; 10 lbs. \$5.50**

★ MORSE'S GOLDEN GATE PARK LAWN MIXTURE Contains the most hardy and resistant grasses to make sod where grass must endure much trampling. It includes very little white clover. **Carton 25c; lb. 50c; 10 lbs. \$4.50**

Postpaid in U. S. A. Not less than 10 lbs. sold at the 10 lb. rate. Please write for prices on larger quantities.

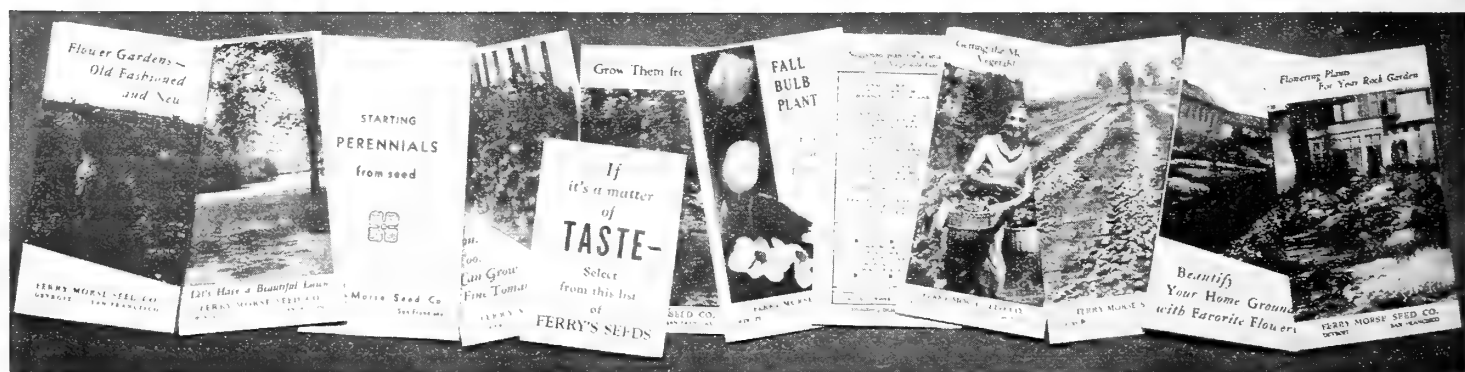
THE BOOKLET CUPBOARD—Illustrated below

These folders have been prepared for home gardeners. They will be sent free upon request.

How Do Your Onions Grow?
Grow Lettuce Successfully.
You, Too, Can Grow Fine Tomatoes.
Fall Bulb Planting.
Flowering Plants for Your Rock Garden.
Starting Perennials from Seed.

Let's Have a Beautiful Lawn.
Flower Gardens—Old Fashioned and New.
Getting the Most from Your Vegetable Garden.
If It's a Matter of Taste (a list of choice vegetable varieties selected for home gardens).
Old-time Herbs for Modern Gardens

★Our choice. In FERRY'S RED and SILVER DISPLAYS



Herbs for Flavor and Fragrance

(For Key to Symbols—See p. 36)

ANISE (*Pimpinella anisum*) [hA-14-16 in.] The fragrant, pleasant tasting seeds are used to flavor bread, cake, cookies, and candy. The green leaves are used in salads. Sow seed in a warm sunny spot in May. Cut off the umbels and dry the seeds in the shade as soon as they turn grayish. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c.**

BALM (*Melissa officinalis*) [hP-1½ ft.] The leaves have a lemony, minty fragrance and taste like lemon peel. A few sprigs placed in fruit drinks give them a delicious new flavor. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 55c.**

BASIL, SWEET (*Ocimum basilicum*) [hA-1 ft.] A spicy taste, almost flower-like, makes this a popular flavoring herb in France and Italy. A good addition to green salads, to dishes containing tomato or cheese, to fruit drinks, and in soups with other herbs. The leaves are also dried for use. May be started indoors. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c**

BORAGE (*Borago officinalis*) [hA-12-18 in.] Grown both for bee pasturage and as a pot herb. Leaves and flowers give an unusual flavor to cold drinks and make a pretty garnish for salads. The blossoms are attractive as cut flowers. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c**

CARAWAY (*Carum carui*) [hB-1-2 ft.] The seeds are used to flavor bread, cake, cookies, cheeses, baked apples and other baked fruits. Planted one year, this herb will seed the next year, ripening in early summer. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c**

CORIANDER (*Coriandrum sativum*) [hA-2-2½ ft.] This plant has agreeable tasting seeds which are used in confectionery and to disguise the taste of medicines. The seeds ripen in late July and should be picked before they begin to drop off. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c**

DILL, MAMMOTH (*Anethum graveolens*) [hA-2-3 ft.] Famous for making "dill pickles." Both seeds and leaves are used. About 2½ months are necessary from seed time to harvest. The young plants should be thinned, but they do not transplant well. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 40c**

FENNEL, SWEET (*Foeniculum officinale*) [hB-2-4 ft.] The fresh, tender stems of this herb may be eaten raw like celery, or in salads. The leaves add flavor to sauces and soups. The seeds have a pleasant taste and are used to flavor both candy and medicines. The plant likes a sunny location. Do not confuse with Florence Fennel, see page 17. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c**

HOREHOUND (*Marrubium vulgare*) [hP-1-3 ft.] The quality of this herb is better if the plants grow close together. The leaves and bitter, pungent juice of the flowering tops are used to flavor cough sirups and candies. The plant thrives almost anywhere, but seems to do best on poor light soil. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 55c**

HYSSOP (*Hyssopus officinalis*) [hP-1½ ft.] This herb gives a fine taste to honey. For that reason it is sometimes planted near bee hives. A tea from the leaves and flowers is given for chest diseases. Hyssop grows well from seed planted directly in the garden. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 55c**

LAVENDER (*Lavandula spica*) [hP-2 ft.] More spreading and less shrubby than the true Lavender (*Lavandula vera*). The leaves are larger, too, and the fragrance a little stronger. Oil is distilled from the young tops and flower spikes to use in lavender water, perfumes, and soaps. The dried flowers scent linens; they should be picked when first open and dried quickly. The seed is rather slow to germinate. It may be started indoors. (See *Lavandula vera*, page 47.) **Pkt. 10c; oz. 55c**

MARJORAM, SWEET (*Origanum majorana*) [tP—may be used as an annual] [20 in.-2 ft.] A special favorite with the Germans for seasoning poultry dressings. The young tender leaves are also good in salads and to flavor soups. For winter use, the leaves and stems are dried, rubbed to powder, and stored away in glass. This herb makes a pretty pot plant. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 55c**

Start a Garden of Herbs!

▲ ▲ ▲ Six full-size packets: Basil, Dill, Fennel, Sage, Summer Savory, and Thyme—
★ All in one large package—50c

ROSEMARY (*Rosmarinus officinalis*) [tP—may be used as an annual] [2-4 ft.] The fragrant odor and warm pungent taste of the leaves make this an acceptable seasoning for meats and soups. Start seed in the house so as to have plants large enough to use the first year. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 80c**

RUE (*Ruta graveolens*) [hP-16 in.-2 ft.] One of the bitter herbs with an unpleasant odor. The leaves are acrid enough to blister the skin. Italians and Greeks use the leaves in salads and for seasoning—but sparingly. It is said to be good for a failing appetite. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 55c**

SAFFRON (*Carthamus tinctorius*) [hA-1-3 ft.] The yellow thistle-like flowers, picked while in full bloom, are used for coloring and flavoring. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c**

SAGE, Broad Leaf (*Salvia officinalis*) [hP-14-16 in.] An old favorite for use in meat and poultry dressings. It is an ornamental gray-leaved plant with blue flowers. Pick the leaves when about half-grown, dry, and powder them. Freshly dried sage is of far better flavor than old leaves, but it is strong and should be used with care. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 55c**

SAVORY, Summer (*Satureia hortensis*) [hA-8-10 in.] Leaves and flowering tops of this popular herb are put into dressings, are boiled with peas and snap beans, and are used fresh in salads with other herb flavorings. The seeds come up satisfactorily when planted outdoors in May. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c**

THYME (*Thymus vulgaris*) [hP-8-10 in.] This is used principally in combination with other herbs for seasoning. It has a delightful scent and a sharp, aromatic taste. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c**

WORMWOOD (*Artemisia absinthium*) [hP-3-5 ft.] Next to Rue this is the bitterest of all herbs. It is chiefly used in the manufacture of medicines. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 65c**



Top to bottom: Sage, Basil, Dill, Marjoram, Fennel, Borage

Why Ferry's Seeds



Tomato trials at Oakview. Regardless of pedigree and heritage, no Ferry-Morse seed crop goes to market until it has had a purity trial.



Snapdragon "Workshop" at Salinas. Snapdragons bred to resist rust are a recent development.

Nowhere Else in the World is garden seed breeding conducted on so large a scale as at the Ferry-Morse Seed Breeding Stations! At Oakview near Rochester, Michigan, eight hundred and fifty acres, and at San Juan Bautista and Salinas, California, more than twelve hundred acres are devoted to trials, breeding work, and the growing of stock seed necessary to plant the more than fifty thousand acres required annually for seed production.

Men of long experience and skill wage a never-ending campaign to keep the many hundreds of varieties true to type; to improve them if possible, and to find new and better strains. More than fifty thousand germination tests and more than nine thousand trials for purity are made each year. Thousands of single plants, perfect of their kind or with unusual characteristics, are segregated in cages or bags; they are watched



Above—A member of the Salinas Seed Breeding staff making a lettuce "cross." He is using sterilized instruments to transfer pollen from a selected lettuce plant to the stigma of this lettuce flower.



At the left—Onion seed being dried at San Juan. The seed is spread on huge canvas sheets and raked every day until thoroughly dry.

"Know How to Grow"!

closely, and their seed again planted separately in this continuous hunt for perfection. Every lot of seeds has its history and performance carefully recorded.

Each operation is planned with meticulous care. Detail maps of all sections of the seed breeding stations are drawn each year and filed for reference. Even the location of every beehive in surrounding territory is shown so that the danger of cross-pollination by bees may be avoided.

Type books so valuable that the United States Department of Agriculture requested a set of them have been worked out by the Ferry-Morse men. These books contain photographs, measurements, accurate descriptions of ideal types of each standard vegetable and flower. For color sureness, charts hand-made by a talented artist show even the finest gradations of color to be found in vegetables and flowers. Thus Ferry-Morse seed breeders always have before them a clear picture of the ideal.

"Stock seeds" are selected from plants whose parentage and characteristics are known to approximate the ideal. From this "stock seed," seed crops grown on the Company's property or by growers under the Company's supervision are marketed throughout the world. Ninety-seven per cent of all the vegetable and flower seeds sold by Ferry-Morse Seed Co. are produced directly by them on their own seed farms, or under their direct supervision from their own pedigreed strains.

Below—Hand-pollinating cabbage in the Oakview greenhouses. This is done in the morning when the flowers are open and fresh and the pollen is fluffy.



**Aster
"Workshop" at
San Juan. Here,
wilt-resistant
strains of this
flower are de-
veloped.**



**Checking the
color of beets at
Oakview. The
color smears on
the cards are
samples of the
beets shown. In-
side and out-
side, each beet
must meet the
color test.**



**Measuring a
typical plant of
Beauty of Nice
stock at Salinas.
Since only single
stocks set seed,
breeding a
strain that will
produce a high
percentage of
double flowers
is one of the
problems to be
faced in de-
veloping new
and more perfect
strains of stock.**



Flowers grouped for Special Uses

EASIEST TO GROW UNDER ORDINARY GARDEN CONDITIONS

Alyssum, Sweet
Bachelor Button
Calendula
California Poppy
Candytuft, Annual
Chrysanthemum, Annual
Coreopsis
Cosmos
Four o'clock
Gaillardia
Marigold
Nasturtium
Poppy, Annual
Portulaca
Snow-on-the-mountain
Sunflower, Ornamental
Zinnia

FOR FRAGRANCE

Abronia
Alyssum, Sweet
Candytuft
Carnation
Centaurea imperialis
Heliotrope
Hesperis matronalis
Lavender
Lilium regale
Matthiola
Mignonette
Nicotiana
Petunia
Primula
Scabiosa
Stock
Sweet Pea
Sweet William
Valeriana
Verbena
Wallflower

FOR HOUSE PLANTS

Begonia
Browallia
Celosia, Dwarf Crested
Cineraria
Coleus
Euphorbia heterophylla
Geranium
Lantana
Passiflora
(Passion Flower)
Primula malacoides
Stock

FOR WINTER BOUQUETS

Acroclinium
Chinese Lantern
Cockscomb
Globe Amaranth
Gypsophila paniculata
Helichrysum
Job's Tears
Lunaria
Rhodanthe
Statice
Xeranthemum

FOR SEMI-SHADE

Anchusa italica
Bachelor Button
Balsam
Centaurea imperialis
Clarkia
Coleus

FOR SEMI-SHADE—Cont.

Columbine
English Daisy
(Bellis perennis)
Forget-me-not (Myosotis)
Geum
Godetia
Linaria
Lupin
Mignonette
Nasturtium
Pansy
Platycodon
Sweet William
Viola

FOR WINDOW AND PORCH BOXES

Ageratum
Begonia
Bachelor Button, Jubilee Gem
Candytuft
Cobaea scandens
Coleus
Geranium
Heliotrope
Lantana
Lobelia
Marigold, Dwarf
Morning Glory
Nasturtium, Dwarf
Pansy
Petunia
Phlox drummondii
Snapdragon, Giant Bedding
(Antirrhinum)
Thunbergia
Verbena
Vinca

FOR ROCK GARDENS

Annuals

Abronia
African Daisy
(Dimorphotheca)
Alyssum, Sweet
Brachycome
Ice Plant
Linaria
Lobelia
Phacelia
Phlox drummondii
Portulaca
Saponaria
Schizanthus
Thunbergia
Scarlet Flax
Statice
Verbena
Virginian Stock

FOR ROCK GARDENS

Perennials

Alyssum, Hardy
Anemone
Arabis
Armeria
Asclepias tuberosa
Aubrietia
Campanula carpatica
Cerastium tomentosum
Cheiranthus (biennial)
Columbine
Dianthus plumarius
English Daisy
(Bellis perennis)
Erinus
Forget-me-not (Myosotis)

FOR ROCK GARDENS

Perennials—Cont.

Gypsophila paniculata
Heuchera (Coral Bells)
Iceland Poppy
Linum perenne
Platycodon
Primula, Hardy
Ranunculus
Sedum acre
Viola

VINES FOR SCREENING AND ORNAMENT

Australian Pea Vine
(Dolichos lignosus)
Cardinal Climber
Cobaea scandens
Cypress Vine
Gourd
Kudzu Vine
Momordica
Moon Flower
Morning Glory
Passiflora
Perennial Sweet Pea
Scarlet Runner Bean
Sweet Pea
Thunbergia

FOR WITHSTANDING DROUGHT

Abronia
Achillea
African Daisy
Ageratum
Alyssum, Carpet of Snow
Arctotis
Armeria
Asclepias tuberosa
Bartonia
Brachycome
Calliopsis
Campanula pyramidalis
Candytuft
Chinese Forget-me-not
Coreopsis
Cosmos
Euphorbia heterophylla
Four o'clock
Hollyhock
Humulus japonicus
Ice Plant
Joseph's Coat
Kudzu Vine
Lavender
Petunia
Portulaca
Sedum
Snow-on-the-mountain
Statice
Sunflower, Ornamental
Tithonia
Verbena
Vinca
Zinnia

FOR EARLY BLOOM

Afghan Gilliflower
Alyssum, Hardy
Anemone
Arabis
Aubrietia
Calendula
Campanula carpatica
Cerastium
Columbine
Coreopsis
Delphinium
English Daisy
Erinus

FOR EARLY BLOOM—Cont.

Foxglove
Gaillardia grandiflora
Painted Daisy
Pansy
Phacelia
Primula, Hardy
Ranunculus
Sweet William
Viola

FOR MIDSUMMER BLOOM

Achillea
African Daisy (Dimorphotheca)
Ageratum
Brachycome
California Poppy
Calliopsis
Coreopsis
Gaillardia picta
Hollyhock
Larkspur
Lobelia
Nasturtium
Perennial Sweet Pea
Petunia
Phlox drummondii
Poppy
Scabiosa
Shasta Daisy
Verbena
Vinca
Viola
Zinnia

FOR LATE BLOOM

Alyssum, Sweet
Aster
Bachelor Button
Calendula
Celosia
Coreopsis
Cosmos
Dahlia
Gaillardia
Globe Amaranth
Hunneemannia
Marigold
Pansy
Salvia
Snapdragon
(Antirrhinum)
Vinca
Viola
Zinnia

SOW IN FALL JUST BEFORE GROUND FREEZES FOR EARLIER BLOOM IN SPRING

Afghan Gilliflower
Alyssum, Sweet
Bachelor Button
Calendula
California Poppy
Calliopsis
Candytuft
Chrysanthemum, Annual
Clarkia
Cosmos
Four o'clock
Kochia
Larkspur
Pinks (Dianthus)
Poppy, Annual
Snow-on-the-mountain
Snapdragon (Antirrhinum)
Virginian Stock

and arranged according to Height

FOR BACKGROUNDS AND BORDERS (Tall, 3 ft. or more)

Annuals

Castor Bean
Celosia, Feathered
Cosmos
Cleome rosea
Lavatera
Snapdragon, Tall
Sunflower
Tithonia

Perennials

Anchusa italica
Aster, Perennial
Buddleia
Campanula persicifolia
Campanula pyramidalis
Delphinium, Tall Hybrids
Foxglove
Gypsophila paniculata
Hibiscus
Hollyhock
Lupin polyphyllus
Physostegia

FOR BORDERS, ETC.

(Medium Tall, 20 in. to 3 ft.)

Annuals

Anchusa capensis
Arctotis
Aster, Annual
Bachelor Button
Blue Lace Flower
Calliopsis
Canna
Chrysanthemum, Annual
Clarkia
Coreopsis
Cosmidium
Cynoglossum
Euphorbia heterophylla
Four o'clock
Gilia
Godetia, Double
Gypsophila, Annual
Heliotrope

Annuals—Cont.

(Medium Tall, 20 in. to 3 ft.)

Joseph's Coat
Kochia
Larkspur, Annual
Lupin hartwegii
Marigold, Tall
Nicotiana
Petunia hybrida
Poppy, Tall somniferum
Rudbeckia
Salpiglossis
Salvia splendens
Scabiosa, Annual
Snapdragon, Intermediate
Snow-on-the-mountain
Statice
Stevia
Strawflower (Helichrysum)
Woolflower
Zinnia, Tall

Perennials

Achillea
Asclepias
Columbine
Delphinium
Gaillardia grandiflora
Geum
Lavender
Lilium regale
Matricaria
Painted Daisy
Poppy, Oriental
Penstemon
Primrose, Showy
Evening
Salvia farinacea
Scabiosa caucasica
Shasta Daisy
Valeriana

FOR BEDDING and BORDERS

(Semi-dwarf, 10 to 20 in.)

Annuals

Acroclinium
Adonis
Afghan Gilliflower

Annuals—Cont.

(Semi-dwarf, 10 to 20 in.)

African Daisy
Ageratum
Balsam
Bartonia
Brachycome
Browallia
Cacalia
Calendula
California Poppy
Candytuft
Carnation
Celosia, Fiery Feather
Cockscomb
Coleus
Collinsia
Gaillardia picta
Gerbera
Godetia, Single
Hunnemannia
Linaria, Fairy Bouquet
Love-in-a-mist
Matthiola
Mignonette
Mimosa
Nasturtium, Dwarf
Petunia
Phlox drummondi
Pinks
Poppy, Shirley
Rhodanthe
Salvia, Bonfire
Salvia patens
Scarlet Flax
Schizanthus
Snapdragon, Giant
Bedding
Stock
Texas Blue Bonnet
Vinca
Viscaria
Wallflower, Single
Earliest
Whitlavia
Xeranthemum
Zinnia, Dwarf

Perennials

Agrostemma
Chinese Lantern

Perennials—Cont.

Hesperis (Sweet Rocket)
Heuchera
Iceland Poppy
Linum perenne
Platycodon
Scabiosa columbaria

FOR EDGINGS

(Dwarf, 10 in. or less)

Annuals

Abronia
Alyssum, Sweet
Anagallis
Bachelor Button,
Jubilee Gem
Ice Plant
Lobelia
Marigold, Dwarf
Mesembryanthemum tricolor
Nemesia
Nemophila
Pansy
Petunia, Dwarf
Phacelia
Portulaca
Saponaria
Verbena
Virginian Stock

Perennials

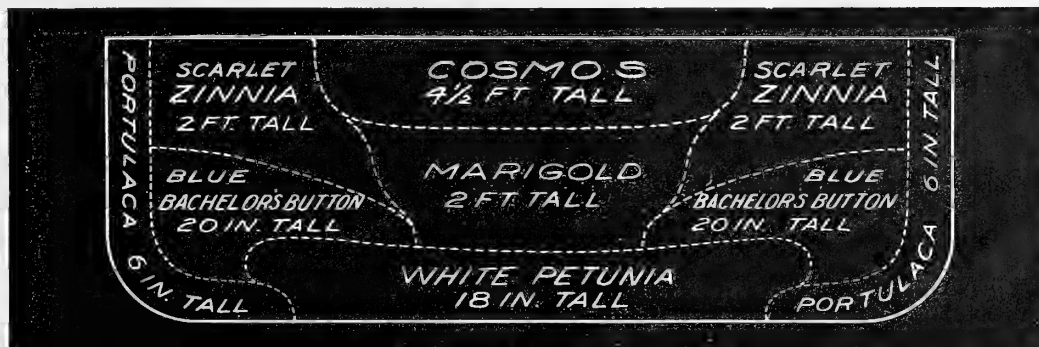
Alyssum, Hardy
Arabis
Armeria
Aubrietia
Campanula carpatica
Cerastium
English Daisy
Erinus
Forget-me-not
Iberis
Primula, Hardy
Ranunculus
Sedum acre
Viola

Garden Beginners! Here's a plan for You!

★FERRY'S BLUEPRINT GARDEN consists of six small packets of flowers in one envelope. There are one each of Blue Bachelor Button (Centaurea cyanus), Early Mammoth Cosmos, Guinea Gold Marigold, White King Petunia, Fine Mixed Portulaca, and Giant Flowered Scarlet Zinnia. The garden is simple to make, and the flowers are all easy to grow.

Ferry's Blueprint Garden25c

FUN
for
Boys
and
Girls



Enjoyable
for
ANY
Age

★In FERRY'S RED and SILVER DISPLAYS

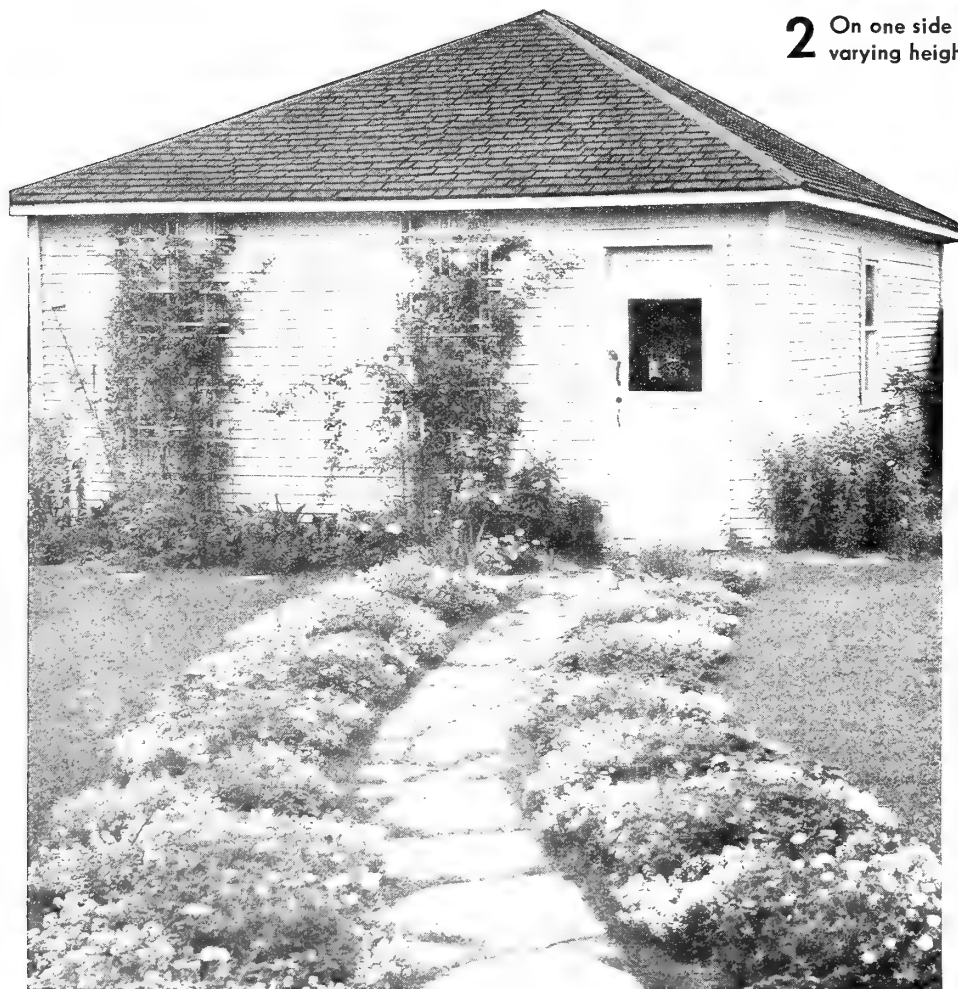
Seven Keys



1 A riot of rich hues and thick foliage is this generous border planting of tall Penstemon, Hybrid Petunias, and Nasturtiums Dwarf and Tall. An effective companion to this cottage type of home.



2 On one side of the walk a graceful border of Ageratum varieties in varying heights; on the other, Hybrid Petunias in pink and lavender.



3 The path between house and garage is bordered on each side with a combination of Double Portulaca, Dwarf Ageratum, and Alyssum Little Gem, White. It is bright and attractive all summer.

4 A short path from kitchen door to gate is bordered with *Phlox drummondii* in a mixture of colors. Celosia, Fiery Feather near the step adds a brilliant accent note.



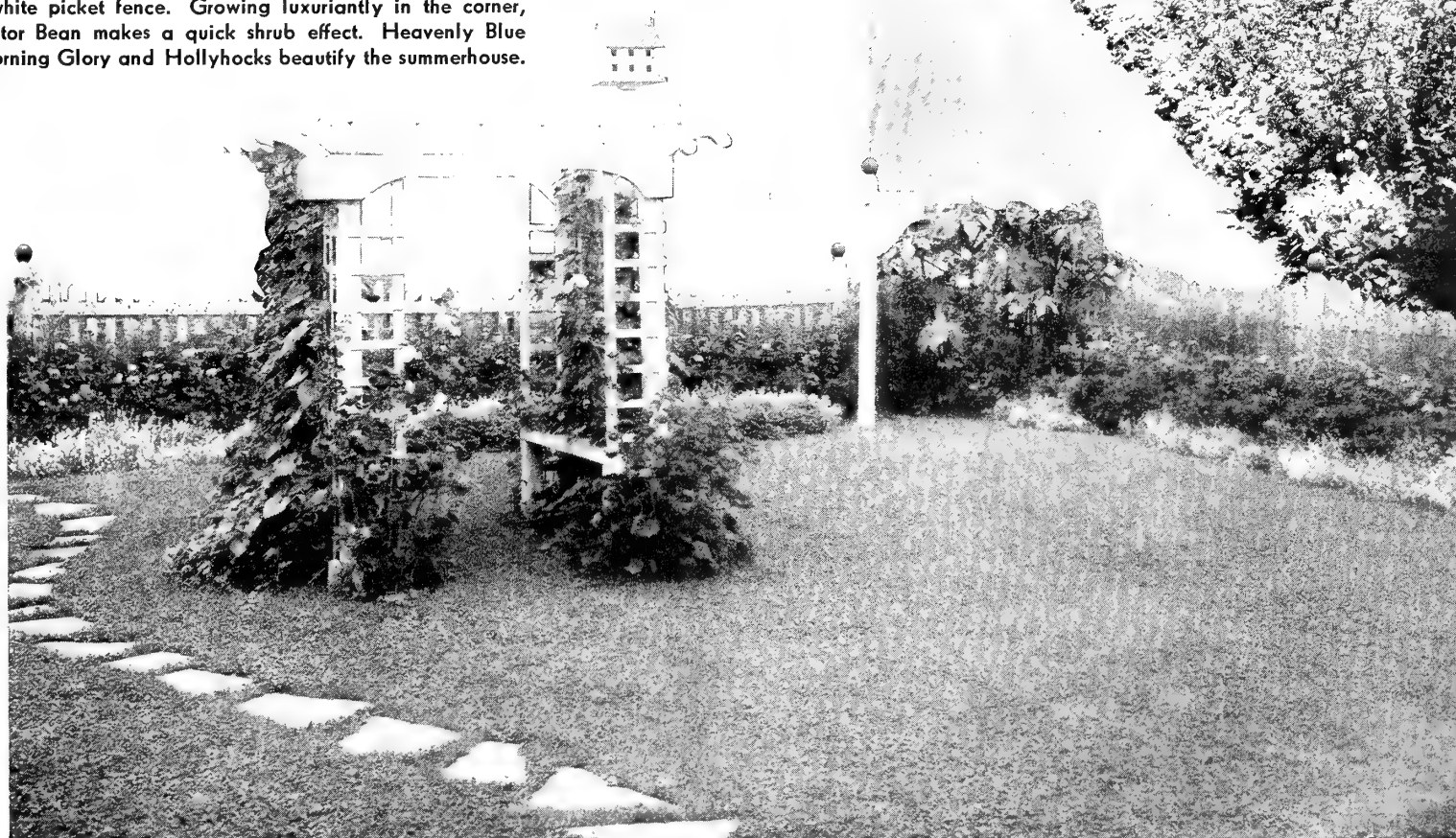
to Gardens that Satisfy



5 This window box is gay with Harmony Marigold and Ageratum Blue Perfection. The low border, which serves to hide a basement window, consists of the new Celestial Snapdragon interspersed with a few plants of Celosia, Fiery Feather. The taller background flowers are Guinea Gold and Yellow Supreme Marigold with scarlet Lilliput Zinnias in front.

6 Across a broad expanse of lawn this Zinnia border is a pleasing sight. In the background is Double Dahlia Flowered in a mixture of colors. Next, a mixture of Double Lilliputs. The edging is Dwarf Ageratum.

7 Early Flowering Cosmos, Double Giant Flowered Zinnias, French Marigolds, and white Sweet Alyssum against a white picket fence. Growing luxuriantly in the corner, Castor Bean makes a quick shrub effect. Heavenly Blue Morning Glory and Hollyhocks beautify the summerhouse.



Select Flower Seeds from the Ferry Displays

KEY TO SYMBOLS

h Hardy Resists low temperatures	B Biennial Lives two seasons; often blooms second year only
hh Half-Hardy Needs protection where temperatures are low	P Perennial Tends to live from year to year
t Tender Will not endure frost	C Climber Requires support
A Annual Lives only one season	R Rock Plant Suitable for rock gardens

Where quantities are offered, the weights mentioned are the smallest units we supply.

All prices quoted include delivery by mail in U. S. A.

ABRONIA (Sand Verbena) [hA-R-6 in.] This graceful trailing plant bears verbena-like flowers rosy-lilac in color and especially fragrant toward evening. It thrives in poor dry soil making it particularly suited to rock gardens and to window boxes in full sunshine.

Umbellata Grandiflora..... ½ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

ACHILLEA (Sneezewort, Yarrow) [hP-2 ft.] Many clusters of small double satin-white flowers during a long season. Prefers a sunny exposure.

Ptarmica, The Pearl..... Pkt. 15c

ACROCLINIUM [hhA-15 in.] Double daisy-like blooms about one inch across are borne singly on long stems. Their best use is in winter bouquets for which they should be cut when in bud.

★**Double Mixed**..... Oz. 55c; pkt. 10c



Each plant of African Daisy (*Dimorphotheca*) is a mass of flowers for a long season.

ADONIS (Pheasant's Eye) [hA-1 ft.] Dark green feathery foliage; small cup-shaped flowers of deep crimson with dark centers. As a cut flower in water, the buds will open and the flowers continue to grow for several days. Sow seed in the open, spring or fall, preferably the latter in California. Somewhat slow to germinate.

Aestivalis..... Oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

AFGHAN GILLIFLOWER (Erysimum) [hA-12 in.] This plant shows off gorgeously if the gardener will plant it thickly. The upright flower spikes bear clusters of small four-petaled blossoms of an intense orange color. It is easily grown and blooms for a long time.

★**Perofskianum**..... ½ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

AFRICAN DAISY (Dimorphotheca) [hA-12 in.] Spreading plants covered with a wealth of large daisy-like blossoms which expand in full sun but close toward nightfall. Dark centers, common to all varieties, enhance their beauty. A splendid winter flower in California and the Southern States if sown in late fall.

★**Hybrids** Lemon yellow to deep orange..... ¼ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

AFRICAN DAISY (See also *Arctotis*, *Gerbera*)

AGERATUM (Floss Flower) [hA] Dense clusters of small fuzzy blossoms. The taller type is fine for cutting while the dwarfs are suitable as edging plants.

★**Blue Perfection** [12 in.] Soft lavender-blue..... ½ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

Blue Ball [8 in.] Clear blue; compact..... Pkt. 10c

Tom Thumb (Little Blue Star) [4 in.] The finest variety for neat edgings..... Pkt. 15c

AGROSTEMMA (Rose of Heaven) [hP-18 in.] Downy foliage of silvery gray contrasts with vivid blood-red flowers shaped like single pinks.

Coronaria Atrosanguinea..... ½ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

ALYSSUM, SWEET The annual varieties of this plant bloom almost continuously from early summer to frost, and the fragrance is delightful.

★**Carpet of Snow (Procumbens)** [hA-4 in.] The finest edging variety, producing a flat, rounded mass of snow-white flowers. Also called "Carpet of Snow"..... ½ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

★**Little Gem (Compactum erectum)** [hA-6 in.] A graceful dwarf with honey-scented white blooms in terminal clusters.
..... ½ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Lilac Queen (Compactum erectum) [hA-6 in.] Delicate lavender flowers..... ½ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

★**ALYSSUM, HARDY (Saxatile compactum)** [hP-R-9 in.] For permanence in the border and rock garden. Sometimes called Basket of Gold. It grows compactly and is covered with a wealth of golden blossoms in late spring..... ¼ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

AMARANTHUS TRICOLOR (See Joseph's Coat)

ANAGALLIS [hA-8 in.] Bushy plants produce numerous small five-petaled blossoms of clear deep blue. Useful as edgings or in a sunny rock garden.

Grandiflora Blue..... ¼ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

★Our choice. In FERRY'S RED and SILVER DISPLAYS

for Delightful Gardens

ANCHUSA (Summer Forget-Me-Not) Graceful sprays with clusters of small flowers something like Forget-me-nots. Stalks and foliage are somewhat rough and hairy.

Capensis, Bluebird [hA-2 ft.] Sprays of clear, bright blue flowers with white eyes. Very similar to the Forget-me-not, but the flowers are larger, and the color is brighter..... Pkt. 10c

Italica, Dropmore [hP-3 ft.] An abundance of flowers of deep gentian blue in drooping sprays. It does well in a rather dry situation and prefers partial shade..... ¼ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

ANTIRRHINUM (See Snapdragon)

AQUILEGIA (See Columbine)

ARABIS (Rock Cress) [hP-R-6 in.] One of the showiest and earliest of spring flowering plants. Its blanket of pure white flowers will brighten the edge of any border or a sunny spot in the rock garden. It is easy to grow and very hardy.

Alpina..... ¼ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

ARCTOTIS (Blue-Eyed African Daisy) [hA-2 ft.] This sun loving plant from South Africa stands dry weather unusually well. The petals are white with light lilac backs; they radiate from a contrasting steel blue center ringed with yellow.

Grandis..... ¼ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

ARMERIA (Thrift, Sea Pink) [hP-R-6 in.] A pretty border or rock garden plant that does well even in rather poor sandy soil. The grass-like foliage grows in a tuft. Numerous stiff stems carry little globes of rose-pink flowers.

Maritima..... ⅓ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

ASCLEPIAS (Butterfly Weed) [hP-2 ft.] Among the most colorful of our native perennials. The flowers, borne in clusters, are gorgeous orange and make graceful bouquets. The plant prefers a well drained soil in a sunny situation.

Tuberosa..... Pkt. 25c

ASTER [hA] Whenever possible, use wilt-resistant strains in preference to the older types.

Double Early Royal [2 ft.] The earliest of all the Asters we list and one of the best for northern sections. Blossoms large and fully double with petals evenly incurved like those of American Branching. Free blooming.

Wilt-resistant strains:

Lavender	Purple	White
Peach Blossom	Rose	Mixed

Any one of the above: ¼ oz. 70c; pkt. 10c

Double King (Narrow Needle Petal) [2 ft.] Large rounded heads composed of narrow quilled petals. Long stems. The plants bloom before most of the late kinds.

Mixed (Wilt-resistant)..... ¼ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

Double Giant Crego [2 ft.] Long, shaggy, twisted petals; robust branching plants. Blooms a few days after the King varieties. Also called "Ostrich Plume" and "Giant Comet."

Wilt-resistant strains:

★Crimson	Lavender	★Pink	★Purple
	★White	★Mixed	

Any one of the above: ¼ oz. 70c; pkt. 10c

Double Giants of California [2½ ft.] Selected from the Cregos, this type has flowers of the same form, but they are larger and carried on longer stems. Bloom two weeks later than the Cregos and should be planted only where the growing season is long.

Lavender	Peach Blossom	Purple	Rose	White
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Any one of the above: ⅓ oz. 55c; pkt. 15c

Mixed..... ⅓ oz. 50c; pkt. 15c

★Our choice. In FERRY'S RED and SILVER DISPLAYS



Double Giant Crego is one of the most satisfactory of midseason asters.

Aster (Continued)

Double American Branching [2 ft.] Many good sized blossoms, fully double with petals evenly incurved—the most regular and symmetrical of all asters. They bloom at the same time as the Cregos.

Wilt-resistant strains:

Rosalie Deep rose-pink, a new shade. Handsome, large flowers, 100% double. Our introduction (see Page 2)..... Pkt. 25c

Ball's White	Lavender
Peerless Pink	Purple
Rose	Ruby Red (Heart of France)

Any one of the above: ¼ oz. 65c; pkt. 10c

★Mixed..... ¼ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

Double American Beauty [2½ ft.] Similar to American Branching. However, the flowers, though fewer, are longer stemmed, larger, and about two weeks later in season. There are two strains, Early Beauty and Late Beauty. We supply the earlier type.

Mixed (Wilt-resistant)..... ¼ oz. 65c; pkt. 15c

Giant California Sunshine [2½ ft.] A new race, taller and larger flowered than any of the older Sunshine types.

Mixed..... ⅓ oz. 55c; pkt. 25c

Aster, Imbricated Pompon Mixed [14-16 in.] Erect habit; small pompon flowers. Especially fine for cutting..... Pkt. 15c

Aster, Single Chinensis [hA] Flowers somewhat like Shasta daisies in form. Both soft and vivid colors.

Mixed..... Pkt. 10c

Aster, Perennial or Michaelmas Daisy [hP-3 ft.] In late autumn, the sturdy plants produce quantities of single flowers, daisy-like in shape with small contrasting discs. Both soft and vivid colors.

Mixed..... ⅓ oz. 70c; pkt. 10c

Look for Descriptions and Planting Directions



Extra Golden is the true California poppy developed to larger size and richer coloring
(See Page 39)

AUBRIETIA [hP-R-6 in.] A dainty dwarf creeping plant for use where a mat of close foliage covered with a blanket of color is desired. It blooms in the early spring, is quite hardy, and does well in moderately poor soil.

Bougainvillei, Bluish Purple.....Pkt. 25c

AURICULA (See Primula)

★**AUSTRALIAN PEA VINE** (*Dolichos lignosus*) [tP-C-12 ft.] For temperate or warm climates. The bright green foliage forms a handsome background for the multitude of small rose-colored pea-shaped flowers and purplish pods. It makes a dense growth in one season.....½ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

BABY BLUE EYES (See Nemophila)

BABY'S BREATH (See Gypsophila)

BABY PRIMROSE (See Primula malacoides)

BACHELOR BUTTON (*Centaurea cyanus*, Double) [hA-2 ft.] Large, double blooms, effective out-of-doors and in bouquets. Blossoms somewhat thistle-like in form.

★**Blue**.....½ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Rose.....½ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

★**Mixed**.....Oz. 55c; pkt. 5c

★**Jubilee Gem** (12 in.) A dwarf form of blue Bachelor Button. Compact, tidy, and covered with large blue flowers. Splendid for edging borders and for cutting.....Pkt. 10c

BALSAM APPLE OR PEAR (See Momordica)

BALSAM (*Lady's Slipper*) [hA-18 in.] These bushy plants grow well in partial shade, develop rapidly, and stand transplanting when of good size. The plants require plenty of moisture. Delicate shades of pink and rose.

★**Double Tall or Camellia Flowered. Mixed**.....½ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

Bush Balsam An attractive dwarf plant. The blossoms are at the ends of stems so that they are not hidden by foliage.

Fireball Dwarf. Cherry with vermilion cast.....Pkt. 25c

Rosy White Dwarf (See page 2).....Pkt. 10c

★**Mixed**.....Pkt. 10c

White Gardenia-like flowers. Taller growing.....Pkt. 25c

BARTONIA [hA-1 ft.] A native of California. The handsome single flowers are golden yellow, with bristling stamens. The gray foliage is thistle-like and glistens in the sunshine. The plant does not stand transplanting. A dry sunny spot in the rock garden is a suitable place for it.

Aurea.....½ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

BEANS (See Scarlet Runner)

BEARD TONGUE (See Penstemon)

BEGONIA, *Gracilis*, or *Fibrous rooted* [tP-10 in.] Glossy foliage and profuse bloom. Seed should be started under glass in cold climates. Prefer rich soil and sunshine, but will also grow in shade.

Luminosa Deep scarlet flowers; bronze foliage.....Pkt. 25c

Prima Donna Bright carmine rose.....Pkt. 25c

BELLIS PERENNIS (See English Daisy)

BLACK-EYED SUSAN (See Thunbergia)

BLANKET FLOWER (See Gaillardia)

BLUE LACE FLOWER (*Didiscus*) [hA-2½ ft.] The clusters of slender flower tubes on this dainty plant are heavenly blue in color and spread out like miniature lace parasols. It does best in cool locations and does not grow well in hot dry weather. Each plant needs a foot of space.

★**Coeruleus Blue**.....¼ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

BOUNCING BET (See Saponaria)

BRACHYCOME (*Swan River Daisy*) [hA-10 in.] Small flowers are borne during most of the summer, creating spots of soft color. A fine rock garden plant. Start seed early indoors.

Mixed. Rich assortment of colors.....¼ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

BROWALLIA [hA-1 ft.] This plant blooms profusely even in hot dry weather. Dark green leaves; upright stalks; many star-shaped flowers of intense blue with sparkling white centers.

Speciosa Major (Blue).....Pkt. 25c



This little plant, called Jubilee Gem Bachelor Button, will furnish plenty of blossoms all summer long

on Every Packet of Ferry's Seeds

BUDDLEIA (Butterfly Bush or Summer Lilac) [hP-3 to 8 ft.] Long flower spikes taper like those of the true lilac and are quite similar in color. The fragrant blossoms bloom continuously from late summer until frost. In Northern latitudes the plant dies down in winter, starting up from the roots the following spring.

Variabilis Veitchiana.....Pkt. 10c

BUTTERCUP (See Ranunculus)

BUTTERFLY BUSH (See Buddleia)

BUTTERFLY WEED (See Asclepias)

CACALIA (Tassel Flower) [hA-18 in.] The blossoms on long wiry stems are like little brushes dipped in scarlet paint. They bloom from June to frost.

Scarlet..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

CALENDULA (Pot Marigold) [hA-18 in.] These brilliant flowers thrive even in poor soil and require little care.

Ball's Gold (Florists' Strain) Double golden yellow flowers of extra size, very long stems, and extreme vigor. Ideal for forcing and desirable for growing outdoors when the season is fairly cool.

Ball's Orange Improved (Florists' Strain) Larger flowered and longer stemmed than Orange King, but the color is slightly lighter, and the plant does not endure hot weather quite so well.

Each of the above: $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 55c; pkt. 15c

Radio Bristling quilled petals. Rich glowing orange.

..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

★**Sunshine** (Chrysanth) Chrysanthemum-shaped flowers of bright golden yellow. Long clean stems especially good for cutting.

..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

★**Lemon Queen** Clear lemon yellow, smaller than Ball's Gold but more resistant to sun. This has long been a standard Calendula.

..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

★**Orange King** Deep orange. Resists hot sun better than the florists' types and therefore more suitable for gardens... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

★**Mixed** A brilliant well-blended mixture.....Oz. 40c; pkt. 5c

CALIFORNIA NATIVE FLOWERS, Mixed Twenty-three different varieties suitable for mild climates such as California.

.....Oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

CALIFORNIA BLUE BELLS (See Phacelia)

CALIFORNIA CANTERBURY BELLS (See Whitlavia)

CALIFORNIA POPPY (Eschscholtzia) [hA-12 in.] California glories in this, its state flower, and today it is planted everywhere. It blooms profusely all summer. The plants grow in tufts, and the blue-green foliage is very lacy. The long tapering buds expand into handsome saucer-shaped blossoms. We specialize in these flowers.

★**Extra Golden** (The true California Poppy) A robust strain with flowers of rich, pure gold coloring. (Our improved strain.)

.....Oz. 45c; pkt. 5c

Mixed A delightful combination of vivid colors..Oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

CALLIOPSIS [hA] A graceful plant with finely-cut foliage and brilliant flowers on tall stems. The blossoms are daisy-like, their petals slightly toothed. Blooms from June to late autumn. Likes the sunshine.

★**Mixed** Shades golden yellow to maroon..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 5c

CALLIOPSIS, PERENNIAL (See Coreopsis)

CAMPANULA The plants of this family prefer a medium rich soil and do well even in half shady spots.

Carpatica (Harebell) [hP-R-8 in.] All summer dainty blue bells open toward the sky over a compact rosette of heart-shaped leaves. A gem for the rock garden and low borders.

Blue..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; pkt. 10c

Persicifolia (Peach Bells) [hP-3 ft.] Long spikes profusely adorned with broad somewhat shallow bell-shaped flowers.

Blue.....Pkt. 10c

Pyramidalis (Chimney Bellflower) [hP-5 ft.] Noble plants with extremely long spikes packed with starry bells. Long blooming; they do well in a warm dry situation.

Blue.....Pkt. 10c

CAMPANULA MEDIUM (See Canterbury Bell)

CAMPANULA MEDIUM CALYCANTHEMA

(See Canterbury Bell, Cup and Saucer)

★Our choice. In FERRY'S RED and SILVER DISPLAYS



Calendulas keep on blooming all summer if seed pods are not allowed to form.

Plant Low Growing Annuals for summer bloom



Gay Fiery Feather Celosia will add new life to any garden.

CANDYTUFT [hA-1 ft.] Somewhat like Sweet Alyssum, both flowers and plants are a little more open and larger. Plenty of sunshine and only a moderate amount of watering are conditions that favor their best development.

Umbellata Compact varieties with flat clusters of small florets.

Lilac Purple White

Any one of the above: Oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

Rose Cardinal..... ½ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

★Mixed..... Oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

★**Giant Hyacinth Flowered White** Large floral spikes, each resembling a well formed hyacinth, are grouped upright about a stout stem..... ½ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

CANDYTUFT, PERENNIAL (See Iberis)

CANNA [tP-3 ft.] Each stalk produces broad leaves of green or bronze, topped by a cluster of large flowers of varied and vivid colors. Usually they are started from roots, but they can easily be grown from seed. The seeds are very hard and should be notched or filed and soaked before planting.

★**Finest Large Flowering Mixed**..... Oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

CANTERBURY BELL (*Campanula Medium*) [h-2 ft.] Branching plants heavily loaded with large pendant bells in white, various shades of blue, and even pink, a color found only in the muedim class.

Annual Single Mixed..... Pkt. 10c

★**Biennial Single Mixed**..... ¼ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

★Our choice. In FERRY'S RED and SILVER DISPLAYS

CANTERBURY BELL, CUP AND SAUCER (*Campanula Medium Calycanthema*) [hB-2 ft.] Each flower is a large cup-shaped bell surrounded by a calyx similar in color and resembling a saucer. Fine border subjects.

Light Blue Dark Blue Pink

Any one of the above: ¼ oz. 80c; pkt. 10c

★**Mixed**..... ¼ oz. 65c; pkt. 10c

★**CARDINAL CLIMBER** (*Ipomoea Quamoclit Hybrida*) [hA-C-15 ft.] Planted in rich soil in a warm sunny place, this climber grows rapidly. The tubular flowers with star-shaped rims are intense fiery red. . . ¼ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

CARNATION (*Dianthus Caryophyllus*) [hA]

Chabaud Giant [18 in.] Blooms six months after seeding and continues throughout the summer. Handsome, double, clove-scented flowers of extra large size. This type should not be confused with the old, small-flowered Chabaud.

Cardinal Red Salmon Deep Rose
Yellow White

Any one of the above: ⅛ oz. 70c; pkt. 15c

★**Mixed**..... ⅛ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Enfant de Nice Mixed [20 in.] Slightly larger flowered, longer stemmed and a little more spreading than Chabaud Giant, but otherwise similar to it..... Pkt. 15c

CASTOR BEAN (*Ricinus*) [tP] When quick shrub effects for temporary backgrounds or screens are needed, these tall tree-like plants are excellent. Their growth in a single season is remarkable. The broad leaves are palm-shaped and beautifully lobed, and the long spikes of seed pods are scarlet or green. They should be used as an annual in cold sections. Because they grow so rapidly, they require rich soil and plenty of water.

Zanzibariensis [10 ft.] Huge leaves often two feet across range in color from brilliant green to lustrous bronze.

★**Mixed** [8 ft.] A desirable mixture of many fine varieties.

Each of the above: ¼ lb. 55c; pkt. 10c



Start Carnation seed indoors in early spring, later transplanting outside. You should have blossoms in August.

in the Rock Garden

CELOSIA PLUMOSA [hA]

★**Fiery Feather** [12 in.] A brilliant edging plant, exceptionally uniform and neat in growth; the plume-like flowers glowing red. Pkt. 10c

Feathered [3 ft.] These plants display numerous stately, elegant plumes. They are impressive in the garden and are equally striking when dried and used for winter bouquets.

Crimson Pkt. 10c

★**Mixed**, Crimson, rose, and golden-yellow. ½ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

CELOSIA GLOBOSA (See Woolflower)

CELOSIA CRISTATA (See Cockscomb)

CENTAUREA

IMPERIALIS (Sweet Sultan) [hA-2½ ft.] Flowers with deeply fringed petals closely held in rounded calyxes. Graceful in form and delicately scented. Long stems.

Amaranth Red **Yellow** (Suaveolens)

Each of the above: ¼ oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

★**Mixed** ½ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

Gymnocarpa (Dusty Miller) [hP-18 in.] The leaves of this ornamental border plant are silvery gray and deeply cut. . . Pkt. 10c

CENTAUREA CYANUS (See Bachelor Button)

CERASTIUM (Snow in Summer) [hP-R-6 in.] This fast growing creeper is particularly adapted to edgings, or for sunny situations in the rock garden. Silvery-white foliage and profusion of small white flowers. Blooms early.

Tomentosum Pkt. 15c

CHEIRANTHUS (Siberian Wallflower) [hB-R-12 in.] This unusual little plant deserves a place in your rock garden or low border. Upright spikes bear numerous four-petaled flowers of dazzling rich orange. It flowers the first season from seed.

Allioni ¼ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

CHINESE BELLFLOWER (See Platycodon)

CHINESE FORGET-ME-NOT (Cynoglossum) [hA-2 ft.] Long graceful branches are well covered with blossoms which resemble the Forget-me-not in form, but are larger. Their color is rich turquoise blue. If kept cut for bouquets the blooming season is long. Easy to grow.

★**Amabile Blue** ½ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

Amabile Firmament New. More dwarf than other forms of Cynoglossum. Pkt. 25c

CHINESE LANTERN (Physalis) [hP-18 in.] Suggestive of the Orient are the orange red colors of this plant. The flaming lanterns are unique in form. Ranged as they are along stiff stems they are effective for winter decoration in the house. Either with silvery Lunaria or with perennial Baby's Breath (Gypsophila paniculata), they are of special beauty. Pods do not usually develop until the second year. The plants grow easily from seed and tend to self-sow.

★**Francheti** ¼ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

CHRYSANTHEMUM, ANNUAL [hA] These summer blooming flowers should not be confused with the fall varieties which are propagated only by root division. The single and double types come chiefly in shades or combinations of yellow and white.

Double Coronarium [2 ft.] Compact in habit; handsome flowers.

Mixed ½ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

Single Annual [20 in.] Gay daisy-like blooms of delicate coloring poised on long, stiff stems. Excellent for bouquets.

Mixed A varied assortment. ½ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

★**Mixed Single and Double** Pkt. 10c

CHRYSANTHEMUM, PERENNIAL (See Shasta Daisy)

CINERARIA [tB] In a mild climate Cinerarias can successfully be grown out-of-doors. In colder climates they make ideal pot plants to be grown in a cool place in the house. The large velvety leaves are sometimes completely covered by the daisy-like flowers. Vivid shades and combinations of purple, red, blue, and white.

Hybrida Large Flowered Mixed [16 in.] At our California breeding station we have reselected the best of the American strains to produce larger flowers with broad petals. Pkt. 15c

Stellata [2 ft.] Plants open growing and floriferous. The loose clusters of star-like flowers are unusually decorative. Pkt. 25c

★**Our choice.** In FERRY'S RED and SILVER DISPLAYS



As a cut flower Sweet Sultan, *Centaurea imperialis*, will often last ten days or more.

CLARKIA, Double [hA-2 ft.] Graceful plants erect and bushy with attractive light green foliage bear quantities of delicately colored double flowers resembling small rosettes set along the stems.

Chamois Queen Fresh cream pink.

★**Orange King** Salmon orange.

Each of the above: ¼ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

★**Mixed** Rich colors. ½ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

CLEOME (Spider Plant) [hA-4 ft.] Among the shrubs, or in a corner where you want something unusually attractive, plant this tall growing Cleome. Curious flowers, each with four petals of rosy purple and six long stamens.

Rosea Pkt. 10c

COBAEA SCANDENS (Cup-and-Saucer Vine) [hhP-C-30 ft.] This climber of rapid growth has deep green foliage of fine texture and bears large bell-shaped flowers on graceful stems. The blossoms are green at first, later changing to beautiful deep violet blue. The vine clings by means of spiral tendrils. It is hardy in a mild climate.

★**Blue** ½ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c



No flowers of summer are easier to grow than Single Annual Chrysanthemums.

Cosmos and tall Delphiniums



Under right conditions, Blackmore and Langdon Hybrid Delphiniums grow six to twelve inches taller than a man of average height.

COREOPSIS, Lanceolata Grandiflora [hP-2 ft.] On long graceful stems these plants bear large daisy-like flowers with broad fluted petals. In color they are a rich, glossy chrome yellow. They bloom without interruption for a long season and are brilliant in the garden as well as for cutting.

- ★Single Mayfield Giant..... ¼ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c
- Semi-double..... ¼ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

COSMOS [hA] These choice plants for late summer and autumn flowering have feathery light green foliage and are used to advantage in clumps for screens or backgrounds. The plants do well in any sunny spot, but bloom more profusely in poor soil which discourages excessive root growth. The seed of Cosmos germinates only after the ground is warm.

Early Double Crested [3 ft.] Some of the flowers have attractive, raised, central crests of small petals which completely cover the discs.

- | | Crimson | Pink | White |
|------------|---|------|-------|
| Mixed..... | Any one of the above: ¼ oz. 45c; pkt. 15c | | |
| | ⅛ oz. 55c; pkt. 15c | | |

Early Mammoth Single [4 ft.] Fine single blooms, particularly adapted to Northern latitudes because they are sure to flower before early autumn frosts.

- | | Crimson | Pink |
|-------------|--|------|
| ★Mixed..... | Each of the above: ½ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c | |
| | ½ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c | |

Late Mammoth Single [5 ft.] Wherever length of season permits, these varieties, which flower at least two weeks later than the early kinds, are liked because of their height and magnificent blooms.

- ★Mixed.....Oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

★**Orange Flare (Early Klondyke)** [3½ ft.] A new variety, distinctive and striking. The golden-orange flowers are fine for cutting, and the bushy plants are especially good at the back of the flower border.....Pkt. 10c

Sensation [3½ ft.] Very large flowers of pink and white with pink predominating. Stems long and graceful. Early enough to bloom anywhere in the United States.

- Purity Pure white
- Pinkie Pink
- ★Mixed

Each of the above: Pkt. 10c

CUP AND SAUCER VINE (See Cobaea scandens)

Many blossoms of Cosmos Sensation measure five inches across the center.



COCKSCOMB, DWARF (Celosia Cristata) [hA-10 in.] This little plant is almost over-powered by the large ruffled velvety crest that rises above it on a central stem.

Empress Large crimson combs, rich bronze foliage.

Rose Fine rose colored crests.

Pkts. 10c each

- ★Mixed.....¼ oz. 70c; pkt. 10c

COLEUS, Large Leaved [tP-12 in.] These are the ornamental "foliage" plants so well adapted for growing in the house in winter. They can also be transplanted outdoors when the weather is warm, and for borders or window boxes in partial shade they are unexcelled. The leaves are of many shades and combinations of green, red, and yellow.

Finest Mixed.....Pkt. 25c

COLLINSIA (Blue-Eyed-Mary) [hA-12 in.] This California wild flower adds freshness to the cultivated garden. Towering spikes stand erect above the dark green foliage, each one ringed with several dense clusters of two-toned blossoms of many colors. The plant requires but little moisture.

Mixed.....Pkt. 10c

★Our choice. In FERRY'S RED and SILVER DISPLAYS

are Excellent Background Flowers

COLUMBINE (Aquilegia) [hP-2½ ft.] Delicately graceful plants which bloom early in the season. From a clump of light green leaves at the base the branching stems project, carrying long-spurred blossoms. The plants are strong and hardy and will thrive in almost every situation, preferring partial shade and considerable moisture.

Long Spurred Single. Unsurpassed for beauty and size of flower and with remarkably long spurs.
Blue Shades..... Pkts. 25c each

★**Long Spurred Hybrids** A delightful collection, surpassing the Scott-Elliott Hybrids in beauty, size of blooms, and vigor.
..... ½ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

★**Double, Mixed** Flowers in a variety of rich hues display elaborate rings of petals about the tubular centers which end in rather short curled spurs. The blossom heads are more compact than those of the single type..... ½ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

CONE FLOWER (See Rudbeckia)

CONVOLVULUS (See Morning Glory)

CORAL BELLS (See Heuchera)

CYNOGLOSSUM (See Chinese Forget-Me-Not)

CYPRESS VINE (Ipomoea Quamoclit) [hA-C-8 ft.] A rapid-growing climber with soft deep green feathery foliage. The flowers are slender little trumpets with star-shaped rims. Due to its twining habit it will readily climb a stretched cord or light trellis.

Scarlet..... Pkt. 10c

★**Mixed** Scarlet and white..... Oz. 45c; pkt. 5c

DAHLIA [tP] While usually grown from tubers, robust plants and excellent blooms may be produced the first year from seed started early in boxes and planted out after danger of frost is past.

Double Mixed [2½ ft.] Fluffy, loose, double flowers of handsome formation which show a pleasing variety of vivid colorings.
..... ½ oz. 45c; pkt. 25c

Cactus Mixed [2½ ft.] Magnificent double flowers with shaggy, twisted petals..... Pkt. 25c

★**Unwin's Dwarf Hybrids** [14 in.] In our experience, the best suited of England's many good dwarf Dahlias for growing in this country. Plants compact and well rounded. The semi-double flowers are plentiful and delightfully colored..... ½ oz. 60c; pkt 10c

DAISY (See Arctotis, English Daisy, Brachycome, African Daisy, Gerbera, Shasta Daisy)

DELPHINIUM [hP] The shades of blue in this flower range from soft rosy lavender to violet and deepest indigo. The dwarfs are valuable in the border while the magnificent tall varieties are stately and beautiful in front of a shrubby background.

Dwarf Chinese [2 ft.] A short hardy type desirable for low borders or even for bedding. It reaches full development the first season from seed started early. Cosmos-like foliage and single spurred flowers in rather loose sprays.

Azure Fairy Charming soft sky blue.

Blue Butterfly Blossoms intense gentian-blue.

Each of the above: ½ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

Tall Hybrids [5 ft.] Long stalks well decorated with broad, deeply cut, bright green leaves carry long floral spikes. Plants grown from early sown seed will flower late the first season, but reach their full development the second year and thereafter. A fine succession of spikes if they are kept cut as they fade.

Belladonna A delightful shade of silvery blue.

Bellamosum Rich, deep and intense blue.

Each of the above: Pkt. 15c

★**Blackmore and Langdon Hybrids** Highest development of the Hollyhock type of Delphinium. Very large single, semi-double, and double flowers. All the pastel shades from very light blue to indigo.
..... ½ oz. 65c; pkt. 10c

Pacific Hybrids Particularly suited to Pacific Coast conditions. Mildew resistant. Large flower spikes on strong wiry stems. Pkt. 25c

DELPHINIUM, ANNUAL (See Larkspur)

DEW PLANT (See Mesembryanthemum)

DIANTHUS (See also Carnation, Pinks, Sweet William)

DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS (See Pinks)

DIDISCUS (See Blue Lace Flower)

DIGITALIS (See Foxglove)

DIMORPHOTHECA (See African Daisy)

DOLICHOS (See Australian Pea Vine, Hyacinth Bean)

DUSTY MILLER (See Centaurea)

DWARF CUP FLOWER (See Nierembergia)

ENGLISH DAISY (Bellis Perennis) [hP-R-8 in.] A favorite for edgings, low beds, and rock gardens. The leaves form a low rosette. The button-like flowers are composed of tightly packed petals.

Double Monstrosa Vigorous plants bear extra large flowers.
Pink Red White Mixed

Any one of the above: ½ oz. 65c; pkt. 15c

★**Double Mixed** Shades of white, pink, and rose. ¼ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

ERINUS [hP-R-4 in.] A crevice in a wall or a semi-shaded spot in the rock garden may be made gay in late spring by planting this spreading Alpine. Tidy rosettes of leaves hug the rocks while tiny spires of white and purplish-violet blossoms rise above them.

Alpinus Mixed..... Pkt. 25c

ERYSIMUM (See Afghan Gilliflower)

ESCHSCHOLTZIA, BUSH (See Hunnemannia)

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (See California Poppy)



Unwin's Dwarf Hybrid Dahlias come in almost as many shades and hues as the springtime Tulips.

Both Annuals and Perennials



Gaillardias can be depended upon to bloom even during a drought.

EUPHORBIA HETEROPHYLLA (Annual Poinsettia, Painted Leaf) [hA-2 ft.] In mid-summer the upper leaves become tipped with brilliant scarlet, and those at the crown are all bright red. It is a good summer reproduction of our Christmas poinsettia. It can also be cultivated in pots indoors..... ¼ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

EUPHORBIA VARIEGATA (See Snow-on-the-Mountain)

EVENING GLORY (See Ipomoea)

EVENING PRIMROSE (See Oenothera)

EVENING SCENTED STOCK (See Matthiola)

EVERLASTINGS (See Acroclinium, Globe Amaranth, Helichrysum, Rhodanthe, Statice, Xeranthemum)

FALSE DRAGON HEAD (See Physostegia)

FEVERFEW (See Matricaria)

FLOSS FLOWER (See Ageratum)

FLOWERING SAGE (See Salvia)

FORGET-ME-NOT (*Myosotis*) [hhP-R-8 in.] Of rather spreading habit with velvety leaves, above which rise the pretty floral clusters of dainty five-petaled blossoms. The flowers, a clear Wedgwood blue with tiny yellowish eyes, are borne in profusion. Start early for flowers the first season or sow in summer for blooms the following spring.

★**Alpestris Blue**..... ¼ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

FOUR O'CLOCK (*Marvel of Peru*), Tall [tP-2 ft.] Treated as an annual, this thrifty family produces plants suitable for growing as a low hedge. The salver-shaped flowers open in the late afternoon, remain expanded all night, and close again the next morning in the heat of the sun. They bloom from mid-summer to frost, and their roots may be stored over winter and replanted the following spring.

Red..... Oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

★**Mixed**..... ¼ lb. 55c; pkt. 10c

FOX GLOVE (*Digitalis gloxiniaeflora*) [hP-3 ft.] Much of the charm of an old-fashioned garden is created by stately spires of Foxglove. Their long spikes are crowded with large thimble-shaped blossoms beautifully spotted on the interior surfaces. They are ornamental among shrubs or in the background of a hardy border.

★**Mixed**..... ¼ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower) Tones of orange, yellow, red, and maroon, often beautifully combined in a single blossom, make these flowering plants gay ornaments of the garden all summer long. The foliage of soft green combines well with the flowers. The blossoms are 2 to 3 inches across. Both the annuals and perennials are favorites for the border.

★**Single Picta Mixed** [hA-18 in.] Large daisy-like blossoms of yellow and bronze with central cones of yellow.

Double Picta Lorenziana Mixed [hA-18 in.] Globular heads of tubular florets in shades of sulphur, orange, and claret.

Each of the above: ½ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

Grandiflora Portola Hybrids [hP-2 ft.] Semi-double blooms of magnificent size and broad overlapping petals golden tipped around glowing centers of bronzy red..... ½ oz. 55c; pkt. 15c

★**Grandiflora Mixed** [hP-2 ft.] Large single composite flowers with rich maroon centers circled by orange edges... ½ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

GERBERA (Transvaal Daisy) [tP-18 in.] South African flower of unusual daintiness. The colors range from pale amber through salmon and rose to a rich ruby red. As a cut flower it always occasions favorable comment. The germination of gerbera seed is uncertain, and the plants require expert handling. Sandy soil and a shady location give best results.

Jamesoni Hybrids Mixed..... Pkt. 25c

GEUM [hP-2 ft.] Flowers like little double roses are poised on long stems over a thick rosette of strawberry-like leaves. Well suited for use in the perennial border and for bouquets.

Double Golden Ball (Lady Stratheden) Handsome rich golden yellow..... ½ oz. 75c; pkt. 15c

★**Double Scarlet** (Mrs. Bradshaw) Large dazzling orange scarlet..... ½ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

GILIA [hA-2 ft.] These delightful native flowers from California may be cultivated anywhere. Rapid growers.

Capitata, Lavender Blue (Blue Thimble Flower) Bushy plants; lacy foliage; flowers similar to Scabiosa; of clear lavender-blue.

Tricolor (Bird's Eyes) Dwarf graceful plants with clusters of delicate star-shaped flowers faintly perfumed. Each flower is edged with lavender-blue shading to white toward its purple throat.

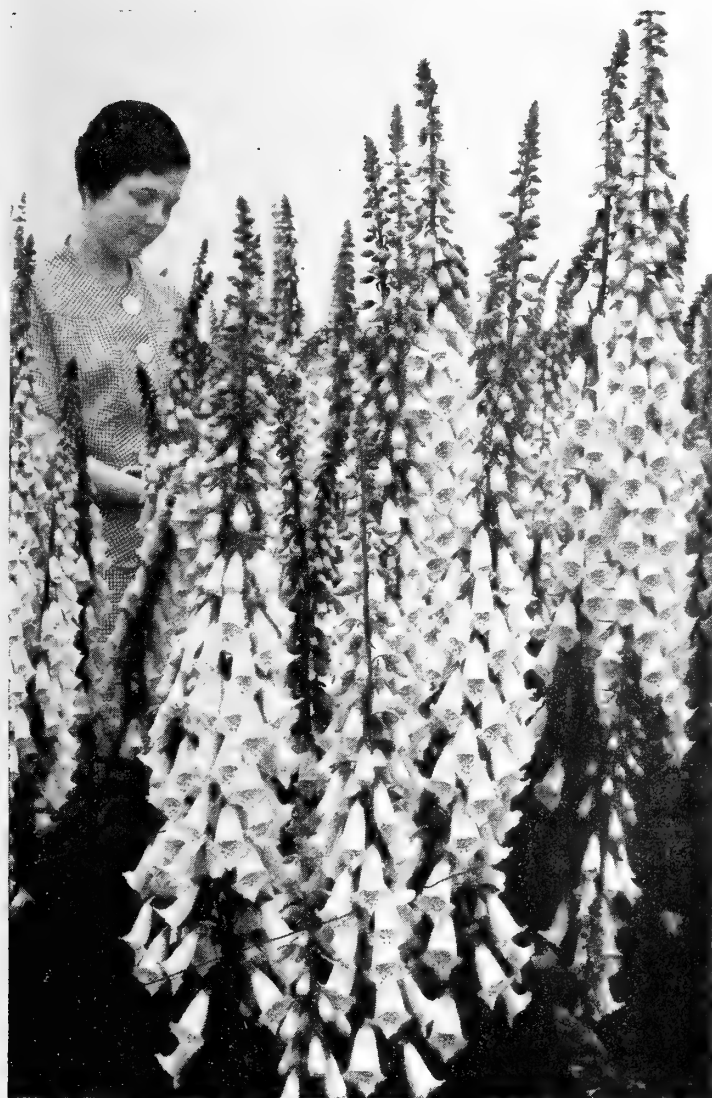
Each of the above: ¼ oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

GLOBE AMARANTH (*Gomphrena, Everlasting*) [hA-18 in.] Clover-like blossoms of brilliant purplish-red, soft pink, and white often striped with violet. Flower from mid-summer to late fall. Make admirable winter bouquets.

★**Mixed**..... ½ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

★Our choice. In FERRY'S RED and SILVER DISPLAYS

should have a place in Your Garden



Try grouping stately Foxgloves (*Digitalis*) with Sweet William and some of the Pinks (Page 54). They are very pleasing together.

GODETIA (*Satinflower*) [hA] This native California flower is especially suited to situations in partial shade and thrives even in rather poor soil. Easily grown in the open.

Semi-Dwarf Single [12 in.] Bushy plants covered with satiny petaled cup-shaped flowers two or three inches across.

Duke of York Rich scarlet on white.

Sybil Sherwood Bright salmon pink, white edge.

★**Mixed.**

Each of the above: $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

Tall Double [2 ft.] Long graceful spikes bear double blossoms resembling satin pompons.

Mixed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

GOLDEN MOSS (See *Sedum*)

GOURD [hA-C-12 ft.] The dense foliage of this vine is useful for covering arbors, fences, slopes, or unsightly places.

Dipper Easily fashioned into a long handled dipper.

Dishcloth, or Luffa The spongy interior fiber makes excellent scrubbing material as it rinses easily and keeps sweet and clean.

Hercules' Club Longest of all varieties; a massive club.

★**Mixed** Many small and large fruited kinds.

Small Fruited Mixed Interesting shapes suitable for ornament.

Any one of the above: Oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

GYPSOPHILA (*Baby's Breath*) These airy plants produce a charming misty effect and will thrive almost anywhere.

★**Covent Garden Market** (*Elegans Large Flowering White*) [hA-2 ft.]

An improved strain with single large pure white flowers. Sow at intervals for a supply throughout the summer... Oz. 35c; pkt. 5c

Paniculata Double White [hP-3 ft.] Graceful sprays of tiny rose-shaped flowers. Still unfixed, but a good proportion of doubles. Cut before the flowers are fully open for winter bouquets. . Pkt. 25c

HELIANTHUS (See *Sunflower*)

HELICHRYSUM (See *Strawflower*)

HELIOTROPE [tP-2 ft.] The somber green foliage and large clusters of dark blue to deep violet flowers of this fragrant plant lend themselves to pleasing contrasts with the more vivid leaves and blossoms of other plants. From seed started early in spring it will make fine flowering plants by early summer, while in a warm climate it will continue to live and bloom all winter.

★**Dark Varieties Mixed**..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 80c; pkt. 10c

HESPERIS MATRONALIS (*Sweet Rocket*) [hP-18 in.] A hardy old-time favorite because of its delightful fragrance during the evening hours. Of bushy habit it bears spikes with open clusters of four-petaled flowers resembling single Stocks.

Purple

White

Pkts. 10c each

HEUCHERA (*Coral Bells*) [hP-R-12 in.] Of great charm for the low border or rock garden. The plants make compact low growing mats of deep green, sometimes tinged with white or red, from which rise graceful slender stalks adorned with clusters of tiny bell-like flowers of bright coral pink.

Sanguinea (*Crimson Rose*)..... Pkt. 25c

HIBISCUS (*Mallow*) [hP] A wealth of brilliant, saucer-shaped blossoms, 4 to 6 inches in diameter, from August to frost. Does well in almost any situation and is excellent as a tall hedge or background.

Marvels Mixed [4 ft.] Tones of red, rose, and white

..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c



No table decoration could be more unique than a bowl or basket filled with small colored gourds.

★Our choice. In FERRY'S RED and SILVER DISPLAYS



Even the tall Double Hollyhocks are not particular about the kind of soil they grow in so long as it is well drained.

HOLLYHOCK Almost every garden or dooryard has a place for stately Hollyhocks. A tall group among shrubs or evergreens, a row lining a garden wall or fence or with a white cottage as a background, may easily produce an effect for an artist to paint.

★**Allegheny Mixed** [hP 7 ft.] Tall growing, with huge semi-double flowers, deeply fringed and frilled at the edges. ¼ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

Triumph Mixed [hP] Newest and earliest of Hollyhocks. Flowers semi-double like Allegheny; dwarf in height, but more branching than other dwarf types; wide range of pastel shades. ¼ oz. 65c; pkt. 10c

Double [hP-5 ft.] Our strain of this excellent variety produces extremely double flowers.

Crimson	Deep Rose	Salmon
Newport Pink	Scarlet	White
	Yellow	

Any one of the above: ¼ oz. 75c; pkt. 10c

★**Mixed** ¼ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

Hollyhock (Cont.)

Single Mixed (hP) Pkt. 10c

★**Indian Spring** [hA-4 ft.] Dwarf plants. Many beautiful double flowers of soft clear pink. A fine new introduction. (See page 1) Pkt. 25c

HONESTY (See Lunaria)

HUMULUS JAPONICUS (Japanese Hop) [hA-C-15 ft.] Within a few weeks this vine will satisfactorily cover some unsightly object or shade a porch. The large deeply lobed leaves are beautifully variegated with metallic markings of white and yellow. The plant withstands drought and insect pests.

Variegated Leaved Oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

HUNNEMANNIA (Bush Eschscholtzia) [hA-18 in.] Members of the poppy family rarely make good cut flowers, but this, the Santa Barbara poppy, is an exception. It is also attractive in the border. Bushy in habit, with silvery-green foliage, it bears long-stemmed, cup-shaped flowers, often 3 inches across and pure lemon yellow in color. The blooms continue during the summer and until late fall.

Fumariaefolia ½ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

★**HYACINTH BEAN** (Dolichos Lablab) [hA-C-10 ft.] This climber grows rapidly, producing many heart-shaped leaves and numerous erect spikes of pea-like flowers in shades of purple and white. These are followed by attractive seed pods.

Mixed 2 oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

IBERIS (Perennial Candytuft) [hP-R-8 in.] Hardy Candytuft is a good plant for the rock garden in late spring. It is of spreading habit and is covered with large flat clusters of small lilac flowers shading white toward the centers of the clusters. It is of easy culture, and, while the flower stalks and foliage die down in the winter, the roots lie dormant, sending up a new growth early the following season.

Gibraltarica ⅛ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

★**ICE PLANT** (Mesembryanthemum Crystallinum) [hA-6 in.] The foliage of this plant sparkles like ice crystals. The flowers are small and pinkish white, and their slender petals look as though they might be made of fine glass. In Northern climates the seed should be started indoors, and the young plants set out only when the weather is warm. Well adapted for use on dry banks and in rock gardens. ½ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

ICELAND POPPY (Poppy Nudicaule) [hP-R-18 in.] This hardy Poppy slightly resembles the delicately formed annual Shirley. However, the plants are somewhat different in habit and produce many shades of yellow and orange. Iceland Poppies are valuable in a hardy border or in a permanent rock garden, and when in bud they are desirable for cutting.

Coonara Pink Hybrids Clear shades, pale pastels to deep rose. . . . ¼ oz. 65c; pkt. 15c

Sunbeam An improvement over the original Iceland strain. The plants will produce flowers the first season from seed sown early, and the blossoms are unequalled for cutting.

Orange White Yellow (Amurensis)

Any one of the above: Pkt. 15c

★**Mixed** ¼ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

IPOMOEA [hA-C-12 ft.] The luxurious rapid growth of this class of climbers recommends them for use as screens over porches and arbors. Their foliage is dense, of varying shades of green, and the leaves of certain sorts are of great size. The flowers resemble those of the Morning Glory, but are usually much larger, and in a broad range of delicate colorings. To hasten the germination, soak the seed for several hours before planting.

Bona Nox (Evening Glory) A stout, twining variety with broad, smooth leaves and delightful violet-hued flowers that remain open during the evening. . Oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

IPOMOEA GRANDIFLORA ALBA (See Moon Flower)

IPOMOEA HEAVENLY BLUE (See Morning Glory, Heavenly Blue)

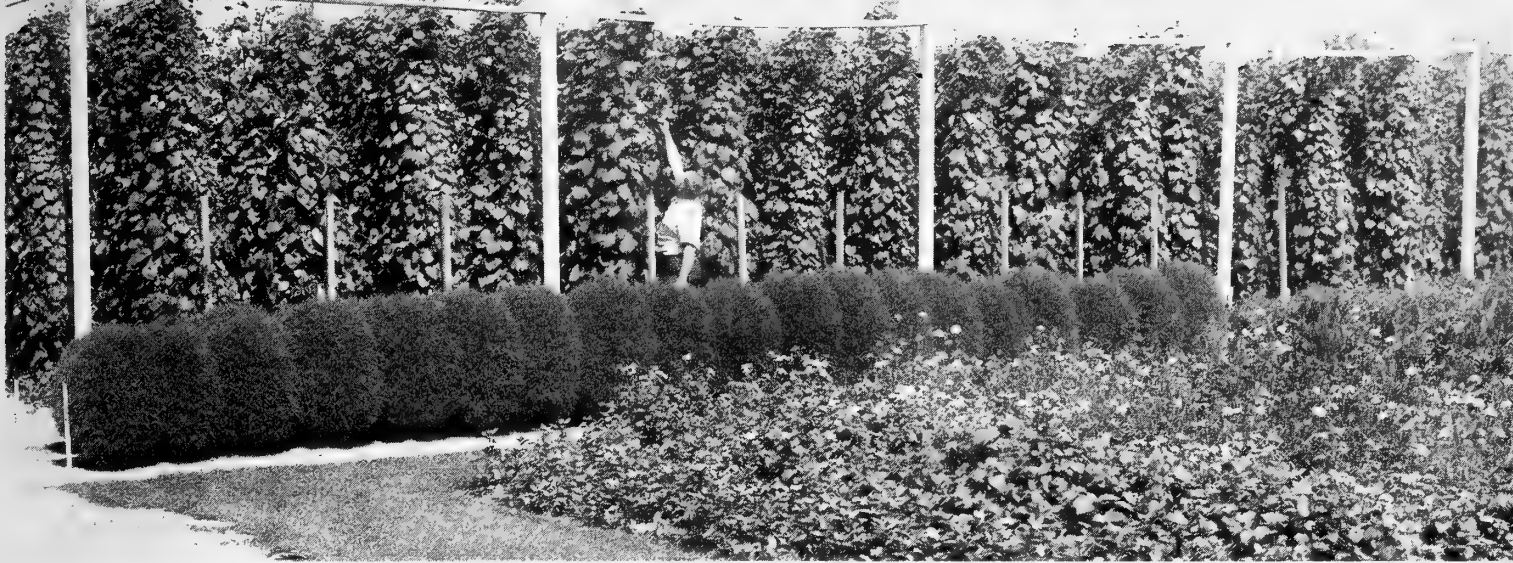
IPOMOEA IMPERIALIS LARGE FLOWERED (See Morning Glory, Giant Japanese)

IPOMOEA QUAMOCLIT (See Cardinal Climber and Cypress Vine)

JACK-AND-THE-BEAN-STALK (See Kudzu Vine)

JAPANESE HOP (See Humulus)

★**Our choice.** In **FERRY'S RED** and **SILVER DISPLAYS**



For a temporary low hedge, there is nothing better than Kochia; for tall-growing screens, choose vines of the Morning Glory class.

★**JOSEPH'S COAT** (*Amaranthus Tricolor*) [hA-2½ ft.] These robust plants, related to the Celosias, do best in open sunny spots. They thrive in good soil, but the colorings are more vivid in poorer ground. Brilliant leaves of red, yellow, and green..... ½ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

★**KOCHIA** (Mexican Fire Bush, Burning Bush, Summer Cypress) [hA-2½ ft.] The symmetry and attractive appearance of this hedge plant make it a favorite with the home gardener. The moss-like foliage remains clear, bright green until frost, when it turns to a beautiful bronze red. The plants grow easily in moderately rich soil.

Childsi.....Oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

★**KUDZU VINE** (*Pueraria Thunbergiana*, Jack-and-the-Bean-Stalk) [hP-C-30 ft.] This great vine will attain a height of 8 to 10 feet the first season. When once established it may grow from 40 to 50 feet in a season. The large, bright green leaves afford excellent shade and the climber is further embellished with small clusters of rosy pea-shaped flowers. It will thrive in the poorest soil..... ½ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

LADY'S SLIPPER (See Balsam)

LANTANA [tP-2 ft.] A Brazilian shrub that makes a splendid display the first season from seed. Above the large somber green leaves verberna-like clusters of fragrant flowers rise in prolonged succession. In a single cluster all the shades of crimson, rose, yellow, and orange appear.

Hybrida Mixed.....½ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

LAVATERA (Annual Mallow) [hA-3 ft.] The showy flowers and large downy leaves of these annual Mallows produce a decorative effect in hedges or borders. The large cup-shaped blooms, two to three inches across, bloom profusely during the entire summer and make long-keeping cut flowers. The plants are rather spreading, but this is an advantage as they may be sown late to fill a vacant spot following spring flowers.

Splendens Rosea Bright rose pink flowers....¼ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

LAVENDER (*Lavandula Vera*) [hP-2 ft.] This is the lavender our grandmothers grew and dried. It is a pleasing addition to the home garden, too, because of the feathery gray foliage, the little lavender flowers, and the dainty fragrance. A native of dry, sandy wastes, this plant may easily be cultivated in any garden soil. (See *Lavandula spica*, page 29).....Pkt. 10c

LARKSPUR [hA-3 ft.] Annual Delphiniums are adorned with finely cut, feathery foliage of soft green which sets off to advantage the handsome long floral spikes of double blossoms. The colors are very satisfying, for they range from pure white through soft shades of lavender and pink to deep blue. They bloom from early summer until fall.

Double Tall Stock Flowered Branching Sorts

The following varieties with lateral branches are quite spreading, but they produce many fine spikes.

Dark Blue or Purple	★Pink (Rosamond)
Lustrous Carmine	Sky Blue
Pink	White

Any one of the above: ½ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

★Mixed.....Oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

Rose Queen (Our introduction) A new and distinct shade of bright rose pink. Award of Merit Royal Horticultural Society.Pkt. 25c

Lilac Supreme (Our introduction) Lovely lilac mauve; large beautifully rounded flowers.....¼ oz. 45c; pkt. 15c

Upright Class (Imperial) This newer form produces plants of erect habit, branching from the base, affording longer stems for cutting.

Blue Bell	Lilac Spire
Carmine King	Los Angeles Improved

Mixed

Any one of the above: ¼ oz. 45c; pkt. 15c

★Blue Spire.....Pkt. 10c

★White King Large double, pure whitePkt. 10c

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS (See Sweet Pea, Perennial)

LILIUM REGALE (Regal Lily) [hP-3 ft.] Lilies from seed will furnish flowers the second season and thereafter. Occasionally in a mild climate they bloom the first year. This variety is one of the finest in existence. The delightfully scented trumpet-shaped flowers are white, slightly tinged with pink, and flushed yellow at the throat.Pkt. 15c

LINUM The flax family numbers several varieties with such brilliant flowers that they deserve a place in the home garden. While the life of the individual flowers is short, the continued succession prolongs the blooming season through the summer.

Perenne Blue [hP-18 in.] Of graceful form carrying small sky-blue blossoms veined darker blue and with light centers. Pkt. 10c;½ oz. 45c

LINUM GRANDIFLORUM RUBRUM (See Scarlet Flax)

★Our choice. In FERRY'S RED and SILVER DISPLAYS

You'll like the New Forms, Rich Colors in

LINARIA Flowers which resemble miniature Snapdragons end in single elongated spurs.

Maroccana Mixed [hA-15 in.] An erect plant with finely cut foliage and with blossoms clustered on upright spikes. The colors embrace many shades of crimson, orange, and blue. Usually the lower lip is white which accentuates the other colors. The plant is in flower within two months from sowing; it is valuable for the border and for cutting. ½ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

★**Fairy Bouquet Mixed** [hA-10 in.] Much more compact than other Maroccana strains. The neat little plants are excellent for edgings and suitable for rock gardens. We particularly recommend this variety. Pkt. 10c

LOBELIA Every one who has planted Lobelias in his garden knows how effective they are. Varieties differ in color and habit, but all of them bear dainty flowers somewhat like tiny butterflies in form. The annuals because of their low growth and compactness of foliage are invaluable for edgings and for use in rock gardens. They are covered with flowers for a long season.

★**Celestial or True Blue** [hA-4 in.] The finest variety with green foliage. The flowers are bright blue with tiny white throats.

★**Crystal Palace (Compacta)** [hA-4 in.] Plants with dark stems and leaves tinged with reddish brown. The flowers are deep blue. Each of the above: ¼ oz. 80c; pkt. 10c

Sapphire, Trailing. Deep blue, white eye. Pkt. 15c

★ **LOVE-IN-A-MIST (Nigella)** [hA-18 in.] Soft feathery foliage which partly conceals the blossoms has surrounded this plant with a bit of mystery. The petals form a rosette with toothed edges, in the center of which is a dome-shaped pistil with stamens crooked fantastically above it and a wreath of mossy green fibers around it. The plant will grow from seed sown in the open ground. Corn-flower-blue flowers on long stems.

Damascena (Miss Jekyll) Oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

★Our choice.
In FERRY'S RED and
SILVER DISPLAYS

It is best to start Lobelia seed indoors and set the plants out when the weather is warm. Both the bright blue and the dark blue varieties are attractive edging plants.

LUNARIA (Honesty, St. Peter's Penny, Money Plant) [hB-2½ ft.] Oval seed pods, translucent and silvery, have given this unusual plant its whimsical common names. Sprays of it are ornamental with straw flowers in winter bouquets, and it is chiefly for this purpose that it is cultivated. It is a biennial, but it may be treated as an annual if the seed is sown early.

Biennis ½ oz 55c; pkt. 10c

LUPIN The foliage of all varieties of Lupin is in the form of many lance-like rays about a common center. Pea-shaped blossoms are compactly placed on upright tapering spikes. The plants prefer a semi-shaded spot, and should be sown where they are to remain.

Hartwegii [hA-2 ft.] Branching in habit, this class forms many fine large flowered spikes and is the best annual type for cutting.

★**Mixed** Oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

★**Polyphyllus Mixed** [hP-3 ft.] This beautiful hardy type is taller than the annual varieties. It produces a continuous succession of noble spikes in a wide range of colors. ½ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

Russell's Hybrids (hP) Flowers larger and brighter than other Polyphyllus lupins. Gold Medal, Royal Horticulture Society, 1937. Originator's package, 12 seeds each. Pkt. 25c

LUPIN TEXENSIS (See Texas Blue Bonnet)

MALLOW (See Hibiscus, Lavatera)

MATRICARIA (Feverfew) [hP-2 ft.] If sown early, this, the real perennial Feverfew, will bloom promptly the first season. The plants are erect and bushy with finely cut dark green foliage. The double button-like flowers are dainty white and grow in terminal clusters; they are excellent for cutting. The plants are attractive in the garden, too, and bloom all summer long.

Capensis ½ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

MATTHIOLA (Evening Scented Stock) [hA-15 in.] Sweet perfume during the twilight hours or following a shower where these plants grow is sufficient reason for including them in every garden. They bear many small mauve-colored flowers resembling those of single Stocks.

Bicornis Oz. 55c; pkt. 10c



Marigolds

The deep golden petals of Guinea Gold glow with light. The blossoms are large. This is one of the best selections for your fall garden.



MARIGOLD [hA] Late in the season when many other garden flowers are past their prime these plants supply an abundance of blossoms. In giving charm to the border, many splendid new types of African marigolds are replacing the older "sponge" varieties, such as Lemon Queen and Orange Prince. The French varieties are ideal for border, bedding, and edging.

African Double, Medium Height (*Tagetes erecta*) (20 in.)

★**Burpeegold** (Odorless) Same form and color as the popular Guinea Gold. Pkt. 25c

★**Crown of Gold** (Odorless) The blossoms have short center petals, curled and quilled, surrounded by flat, drooping outer petals. All-America Gold Medal Award, 1937. Pkt. 25c

★**Early Sunshine** Fully double, Dixie Sunshine type of flowers with incurved petals, something like small Japanese chrysanthemums. Light clear yellow. Extremely early. (See page 2) Pkt. 25c

African Double Tall (*Tagetes erecta*) (30 in.)

★**Guinea Gold** Carnation-like petals of brilliant golden color. ¼ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

Golden State Of the same type as Guinea Gold, but with much larger flowers. Our introduction. (See page 2) Pkt. 25c

★**Gold Medal Blend** Combination of Guinea Gold and Yellow Supreme. Delightful in a flower border. Pkt. 10c

Orange Sunset The largest flowered of all orange marigolds in our trials. About 75 per cent double. In our opinion the best variety in the "Sunset Giant" class. Pkt. 25c

★**Yellow Supreme** Fluffy flowers of light golden yellow. Foliage dark green with paler green stems. Has very little of the characteristic marigold odor and is even slightly fragrant. Does not grow quite so tall as others of this group. ¼ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

★**Mixed** A blend of African Double varieties. Pkt. 10c

French (*Tagetes patula*) This Marigold is more floriferous than the African, but bears smaller flowers. Often two-toned.

Double Tall [2½ ft.] For border decoration and for cut flowers. **Mixed.** ½ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

Double Dwarf [10 in.] Symmetrically rounded plants. The blooming period is long, and the brilliant shades of the well-formed flowers stand out strikingly against the dark foliage.

★**Mixed.** ½ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

★Our choice. In FERRY'S RED and SILVER DISPLAYS

Marigold, French (Continued)

★**Harmony** Cushion-like center of flower composed of golden orange disc petals, fluted and deeply cut. This is surrounded by four or five rows of brilliantly contrasting reddish-brown outside petals. Blooms early and flowers profusely until hard frost. Pkt. 10c

Monarch Strain Large, fully double flowers. Mostly mahogany, striped or edged with golden yellow. A highly selected strain. ½ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

Dwarf Single [8 in.] Similar to the dwarf double sorts except that each blossom has a single row of petals of rich golden yellow, beautifully blotched at the center with a clean edged spot of velvety garnet.

Legion of Honor ½ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

Tagetes Signata Pumila An ideal edging plant. It has finely cut foliage and many brilliant, star-like yellow blossoms. ⅛ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

MARVEL OF PERU (See Four o'clock)



Everyone likes Yellow Supreme with its huge fluffy flowers.

Both Golden Globe, the dwarf form of Golden Gleam, and Golden Gleam make attractive window box plants.



The same pretty semi-double blossoms grace the plants of both Golden Gleam and Golden Globe.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM CRYSTALLINUM (See Ice Plant)

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM TRICOLOR (Dew Plant) [hA-6 in.] Flowers larger than those of Crystallinum and more attractive on account of their crimson, pink, and white shadings. An excellent ground cover, especially in the South.....Pkt. 10c

MEXICAN FIREBUSH (See Kochia)

MEXICAN SUNFLOWER (See Tithonia)

MIGNONETTE [hA-12 in.] Its delicious scent has given great popularity to this modest plant. Dark green leaves and cone-shaped spikes of unassuming blossoms are useful in combination with showier cut flowers that lack fragrance. The plants thrive in full sun or partial shade.

Red Goliath..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

★**Machet**..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

MIMOSA (Sensitive Plant) [hA-12 in.] Leaves that droop and fold at the slightest touch make this plant an interesting addition either to the outdoor summer garden or to the inside window garden in winter. Small rosy-lilac blossoms.

Pudica.....Pkt. 10c

MOMORDICA [hA-C-10 ft.] The lacy foliage of this climber furnishes an excellent background for the yellow flowers which are followed by peculiar dangling fruits of brilliant yellow.

Balsam Apple (Balsamina) Vine somewhat smaller than that of Balsam Pear; fruits nearly spherical.

Balsam Pear (Charantia) Bears cylindrical elongated fruits. In the young state these are sometimes boiled and eaten.

★**Mixed Apple and Pear**

Each of the above: $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

★**MOON FLOWER (Ipomoea)** [hA-C-12 ft.] A vine that surpasses all others of its class in size and beauty of flowers. These are extremely large, pure white, and sweet scented. The flowers open each evening, to bloom until morning.

Grandiflora Alba.....Oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

★Our Choice. In FERRY'S RED and SILVER DISPLAYS

MORNING GLORY [hA-C-10 ft.] Picture your garden fence covered with the dewy foliage and blossoms of a superior Morning Glory in the early summer mornings. Beautiful clear colors.

★**Crimson Rambler (Convolvulus)** Ruby red, white throat. Strong climber. (See page 1).....Pkt. 10c

★**Mixed (Convolvulus)**..... $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; pkt. 5c

★**Heavenly Blue, Clarke's Strain (Ipomoea rubro coerulea)** (hA-C-12 ft.) This remarkable vine grows rapidly and supplies a quantity of huge, dark green, glossy leaves. The blossoms are clear sky blue with cream-colored throats. (See illustration, page 51)..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 65c; pkt. 10c

★**Giant Japanese (Ipomoea imperialis)** (hA-C-12 ft.) The plant grows very quickly and supplies handsome foliage which is only surpassed by the beauty of the flowers. These attain a large size and appear in a wide range of radiant colors and with odd markings.

Mixed.....Oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

★**Scarlett O'Hara (Similar in habit to Ipomoea imperialis)** Large flowered. Bright red. Not a strong climber. Can be pinched back for use in window and porch boxes. All-America Award 1938.....Pkt. 25c

MOSS ROSE (See Portulaca)

MOORNING BRIDE (See Scabiosa)

MYOSOTIS (See Forget-me-not)

NASTURTIUM (Tropaeolum) [hhA] For length of blossoming period nasturtium has no equal providing the flowers are picked before seed is formed. With the exception of blue, the color range is complete.

Dwarf [12 in.] These low-growing, bushy Nasturtiums are often called "Tom Thumb." They are well suited for edgings or borders.

★**Mixed**.....2 oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.30; pkt. 5c

Tall or Trailing [18 in. tall or 5 ft. trailing] These climbing or running plants are admirably adapted to covering a fence or trellis or to droop over a retaining wall.

★**Mixed**..... $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; pkt. 5c

Semi-Double

★**Golden Gleam** [15 in. tall or 3 ft. trailing] The first double or semi-double Nasturtium to come true from seed. The fragrant golden yellow blossoms on long stems are attractive as cut flowers, and the somewhat trailing plants are ornamental in any garden. You will be astonished at the wealth of blossoms the plants produce.....Oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

★**Golden Globe** [12 in.] The dwarf, compact form of Golden Gleam, with the same shiny yellow flowers. Small, well rounded plants. Useful for beds or border edging and fine for cut flowers. Deliciously fragrant..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

★**Scarlet Gleam Improved** [15 in. tall or 3 ft. trailing] Semi-double blossoms of brilliant scarlet similar in size and shape to those of Golden Gleam. Some singles among the blossoms.....Oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

★**Gleam Hybrids** [15 in. tall or 3 ft. trailing] Hues of salmon, rose, yellow, primrose, and red. Bright, free blooming, and very pretty. Semi-double with some singles among them.

Mixed.....2 oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

NEMESIA [hA] Bushy plants. Blossoms dainty and fairy-like, something like those of Schizanthus. Often the lower part of the flower contrasts in color with the upper part. They may be trimmed back as they fade, and usually they will flower again the same season. Excellent edging plant.

Compacta Blue Gem [8 in.] Clear forget-me-not blue flowers..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 65c; pkt. 15c

★**Compacta Triumph Mixed** [8 in.] A brilliant blend containing almost every color from deepest red through orange, yellow, and blue to dark purple. Of tidy habit...Pkt. 10c

Grandiflora Suttoni Mixed [12 in.] Plants and flowers larger than those of Compacta, and the plants slightly more spreading. The lower lobes of the blossoms are often beautifully spotted. Warm tones of red, yellow, and orange..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 65c; pkt. 15c

NEMOPHILA [hA-6 in.] This native wild flower from the California woods, does well under almost all conditions in other parts of the country. The saucer-shaped blossoms are about an inch across. Useful in low beds or as a ground cover in patches. Seed should be sown in the open where the plants are to remain.

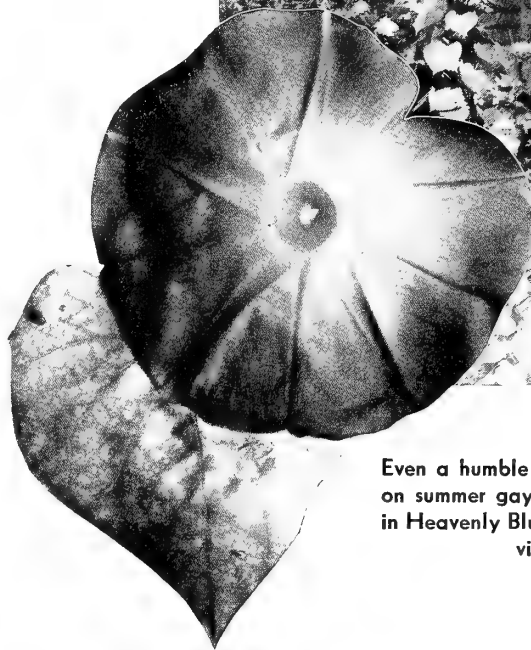
Insignis Blue (Baby Blue Eyes) A beautiful sky blue, shading lighter toward the center.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

NICOTIANA, Evening Star [hhA-2 ft.] You will have rare perfume in the garden both morning and evening as well as fine decoration in the border if you plant this airy member of the Tobacco family. Graceful stems, slightly branching, rise above leaves of vivid green and bear clusters of gay blossoms. The flowers are like long horns with five flaring lobes.

★**Affinis Hybrids** A variety of colors including white, lavender, purple, rose, and red.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c



Painted Daisies will add a lively note to your spring garden with their tones of rose and red.



Even a humble clothes pole puts on summer gayety when dressed in Heavenly Blue Morning Glory vines.

NIEREMBERGIA HIPPOMANICA (Dwarf Cup Flower) [hhP-6 in.] A new introduction. Lovely lavender blue blossoms with a touch of yellow at center. Foliage light gray-green. Flowers when about two inches tall, continuing to frost. Splendid for edging, for bordering walks, for rock gardens, and window boxes. Needs winter protection in North.....Pkt. 25c

NIGELLA (See Love-in-a-mist)

OENOTHERA (See Primrose, Showy Evening)

PAINTED DAISY (*Pyrethrum roseum*) [hP-2 ft.] This plant is cousin to the Chrysanthemum and Matricaria and should play an important part in many a well-planned garden. We list handsome flowering varieties charming in the hardy border and useful for bouquets.

★**Single Mixed** Radiating petals in many tones of rose and red about a golden center.....Pkt. 10c

Double Mixed A fine percentage of fully double or crested flowers in shades of salmon, rose, crimson, and pure white.....Pkt. 25c

PAINTED TONGUE (See Salpiglossis)

★Our choice. In FERRY'S RED and SILVER DISPLAYS

Pansies and Petunias

Large blossoms and bright colors
are outstanding characteristics of
Dwarf Swiss Giant pansy.



PANSY, Swiss Giant or Roggli (continued)

Lake of Thun, Ullswater Blue with blotches of much deeper shade.

Rhinegold Golden petals and striking deep brown blotches.

Any one of the above: Pkt. 50c

Mixed A collection of the richest colors and markings known in Pansies. Pkt. 25c

Dwarf Mixed Plants more compact than regular Swiss Giant type; flowers fully as large. An excellent edger. Pkt. 25c

Geneva Super Giants Our own reselection of the Swiss Giant or Roggli type. Mammoth flowers of heavy texture, long stems, and unequaled colors. Pkt. 50c

PANSY [hA-8 in.] In the several strains of Pansy we offer, it is our aim to approach the ideal plant. This ideal is robust and compact with handsome foliage. It should bear an abundance of five-petaled flowers of fine velvety texture, circular in outline, on stiff stems.

Steele's Mastodon Particularly desirable for cutting as the plants are taller and have longer stems. Esteemed in California for bedding. Pkt. 25c

Large Flowered Incorrectly called "Trimardeau" by many people. The flowers are of good size and shape, superior to the usual English bedding Pansies.

★**Black** An intense velvety jet black.

★**Emperor William** Fine indigo blue with deeper center.

★**Lord Beaconsfield** Lower petals purple; upper petals white, flushed lavender.

Purple Rich violet purple.

★**White** Splendid large flowers, glistening pure white.

★**Yellow** A very popular, clear golden yellow.

Any one of the above: Pkt. 10c

★**Choice Mixed** A special mixture in a wide range of colors, shades, and markings. ¼ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

★**Superb Giant Mixed** Bright colors, large flowers, compact plants; a very practical mixture for bedding. Pkt. 10c

Maple Leaf Giants An entirely distinct type of Pansy. It has the largest flowers and most vigorous plants we have ever seen. Mixed colors. Pkt. 50c

Swiss Giant or Roggli Plants compact in habit produce immense circular flowers for a long blooming season.

Alpenglow Rich garnet tones with handsome markings.

Berna Deep blue.

★**Coronation Gold** Clear yellow.

PASSIFLORA (Passion Flower) [tP-15 ft.] In mild climates this climber is of rapid luxuriant growth and quite hardy. In northern latitudes it is pretty in a pot indoors, or in a sunny spot outdoors in summer to be trained on strings or a trellis. The five-lobed pointed leaves are rich dark green. Each flower, about two inches across, is a ten-pointed star of delicate sky blue with a central fringed ruff and elaborate pistil and stamens.

Coerulea Grandiflora, Southern Beauty. Pkt. 10c

PASSION FLOWER (See Passiflora)

PERIWINKLE (See Vinca)



Celestial Rose is the most attractive pink petunia you can select for edging or for a flower box.

★Our Choice. In FERRY'S RED and SILVER DISPLAYS

are always Garden Gems

PENTSTEMON (Beard Tongue) [hP-2 ft.] This plant will bloom freely the first season if started early inside and later transplanted outdoors. The plants have shiny green leaves and bear large spikes of gayly colored tubular flowers. The blossoms come in a wide range of colors, and their light colored throats are often beautifully spotted. Bloom during a long period.

Gloxinoides Mixed..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 55c; pkt. 15c

PETUNIA [hA] What flowers succeed under more unfavorable conditions than Petunias? And what flowers lend themselves to more uses? When massed in beds they truly form "a sea of color." As low border plants they are kaleidoscopic in their shades and tints. In window boxes or overhanging a terrace wall they are brilliant trailers. They make good house plants too, the fringed and double flowering varieties supplying magnificent blossoms. These low-spreading plants with their trumpet flowers love the sunshine, they often bloom within two months after seed is sown, and when frost comes they will still be making a brave display.

Large Flowered or Balcony (15 in.) The flowers are larger than those of regular Hybrid type. Splendid for flower boxes or to overhang a terrace.

★**Balcony Blue** Deep violet blue.

Rose King Improved Deep clear rose pink. Flowers large and plentiful (Our 1936 introduction).

Each of the above: Pkt. 25c

★**Mixed** Many different colors.....Pkt. 10c

Regular Size Hybrid [2 ft.] Of great value for massing in beds or grouping in the border to replace early spring flowers. While the single flowers are not particularly large, their great number makes a gorgeous show. The most vigorous and free-blooming petunias.

Blue King Quite unusual in color, royal blue.

★**Crimson King** Almost a pure crimson.

★**Howard's Star** Crimson with pure white star.

★**Violet King** Rich deep violet of velvety substance.

★**White King** A very showy, clear snow-white.

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

★**Superb Mixed**..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Dwarf (Nana compacta) [14 in.] As an edging, or for dotting the front of a border, these low growers with their dainty petite single blossoms are superb. The plants bear bountifully.

★**Celestial Rose (Improved Rose of Heaven)** Flowers deep pink. Plants evenly compact.....Pkt. 10c

Hollywood Star Silver Medal, 1939 All-America Selections. Semi-dwarf habit. The rose-pink flowers have waved edges and are shaped like five-pointed stars.....Pkt. 25c

King Henry Large flowers. Very dwarf, compact plants. Color rich ox-blood crimson.....Pkt. 25c

Rose Bedder Our introduction. Compact plants bear a multitude of bright rose-colored blossoms with golden throats.....Pkt. 25c

Rosy Morn Rosy pink with white throat.....Pkt. 15c

Salmon Supreme Flowers small but plentiful. Deep salmon pink.....Pkt. 50c

Silver Blue (Heavenly Blue) Silvery sky-blue.....Pkt. 10c

Single Giant Fringed Immense blossoms gracefully fringed or ruffled at the edge of their flaring trumpets. Rich, gorgeous colors; beautifully veined throats.

Giants of California Mixed [13 in.] The largest single Petunias known. Many are charmingly frilled; some have plain wavy edges in a wide range of colors; all have beautifully veined interiors.....Pkt. 25c

Dwarf Giants of California Mixed [10 in.] These flowers are very large and open-throated, and they come in a wide range of colors. The plants are compact in habit. They are more suitable for window box or pot plants than for garden use.....Pkt. 50c



Rose King Improved Petunia received an award in the 1936 All-America Selections.

PETUNIA, Single Giant Fringed (continued)

Gaiety (The Art) Base-branching. Flowers vari-colored, carmine and white. Frilled. Extremely free-blooming. Very effective.Pkt. 25c

Snowstorm Mammoth white flowers.....Pkt. 25c

Theodosia Improved Soft rosy pink with veined yellow throat.Pkt. 50c

Maximum Double Fringed (All Double) Practically 100 per cent double and mostly giant flowered in our trials.

★**Mixed** [12 in.].....Pkt. 75c

Dwarf Mixed [10 in.].....Pkt. \$1.25

PHACELIA (California Blue Bells) [hA-8 in.] Blue flowering plants are always welcome. This low-growing sort is a desirable plant for edgings and for rock gardens. It is compact, has rich green foliage, and bears a wealth of spreading bell-shaped flowers in clusters. In color they are a vivid gentian blue relieved at the throats by prominent white anthers. They are among the earliest of annual bloomers and last throughout the summer.

Campanularia..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

★**Our Choice.** In FERRY'S RED and SILVER DISPLAYS

Ferry's Seeds are fresh; every packet dated

PHEASANT'S EYE (See Adonis)

PHLOX DRUMMONDI [hA] Early Texas settlers were delighted with the wild Phlox that made the landscape vivid with color. By selection and breeding, these American wild flowers have become more regular and compact in habit, the blossoms have become larger and better in shape, and the clusters more dense and symmetrical. Today the plants bear many broad clusters of large five-petaled flowers. For variety of bright fresh colorings they are unequalled, and they flower freely during the entire summer.

Large Flowering [12 in.] Unexcelled for profusion of bloom and well blended in a wide range of brilliant colors.

Chamois Rose	★Scarlet	White
Maroon	Scarlet, White Eye	Yellow
★Pink (Carnea)	Violet	★Mixed

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; Pkt. 10c

Dwarf [9 in.] A beautiful range of gay and soft colors.

Apricot	Scarlet	Yellow
Pink	Violet	Mixed
	White	

Any one of the above: Pkt. 10c

★**Star Mixed** The petals of these flowers have fringed or toothed edges, darker centers, and margins of a different shade, giving them the appearance of twinkling stars. Otherwise, they are similar to the large flowering kinds. . . . $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c



You'll like the carnation shades and tints of Japanese Pinks.



The lovely annual, *Phlox drummondii*, comes in a riot of shades and hues.

PHYSALIS (See Chinese Lantern)

PHYSOSTEGIA (False Dragon Head) [hP-3 ft.] In midsummer when hardy borders often lack bloom, this perennial comes into flower. Tapering floral spikes 6 to 8 inches long bear rows of small tubular blossoms set on four sides of the stem. The florets are a delightful shade of rosy lilac.

Virginia. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

PIN CUSHION FLOWER (See Scabiosa)

PINKS (Dianthus) Garden Pinks make excellent border plants. Gay blossoms on strong stems come in a variety of rich colors, stripes, and markings.

★**Double China Mixed (Chinensis)** [hA-12 in.] Fringed double flowers resembling Sweet William, but the blossoms are larger.

. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c; pkt. 5c

★**Double Japan Carnation Shades Mixed (Heddewigii laciniatus)** [hA-12 in.] Superb flowers rivaling the Carnation in size and doubleness of blossoms. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

★**Heddewig's Single Mixed** [hA-12 in.] Large, finely marked flowers with fringed petals. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

Plumarius, Single and Semi-double Mixed [hP-12 in.] Deeply fringed flowers of rich clove scent. A fine assortment of colors.

. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

Sweet Wivelsfield Similar to Sweet William except that it is a hardy annual, and the plants are somewhat smaller. . . . $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

★Our choice. In FERRY'S RED and SILVER DISPLAYS



Portulaca makes a brilliant carpet for a sun-beaten spot where a ground cover is needed.

Double Mixed produces a large percentage of blossoms like little double roses.

PIQUERIA TRINERVA (See Stevia)

PLATYCODON (Chinese Bell Flower) [hP-18 in.] The buds of this summer-blooming plant look like small balloons. When expanded, the pointed lobes of the bells are slightly recurved resembling lilies. The color is deep blue with sparkling sheen. Excellent in the permanent border or in a semi-shaded rock garden.

Grandiflora Blue..... Pkt. 10c

POINSETTIA, ANNUAL (See Euphorbia)

POLYANTHUS (See Primula)

POPPY What a glorious riot of color poppies bring, with almost every shade of the rainbow available in the wide range of varieties! As a rule, the individual flowers do not last long, but others follow in rapid succession to replace them, and the gay show goes on.

Shirley [hA-18 in.] This group sprang from the common European field poppy or Flanders Field Poppy of the World War.

★**American Legion** A single poppy of dazzling scarlet with white cross at center. An improved Flanders Poppy ½ oz. 45c

★**Single Mixed** A superb blend of this beautiful type of Poppy ranging in color from pure white through tones of salmon, pink, and rose to brightest carmine-red Oz. 45c

Sweet Briar Charming double and semi-double pink flowers. ½ oz. 45c

Pkts. 10c each

Tall Somniferum [hA-3 ft.] It is to this class that the Opium Poppy of the Orient belongs, but we do not handle seed of that particular variety.

Single Mixed Single, deeply cupped flowers, many with fringed petals.

Double Carnation Flowered Mixed Perfectly double, globular flowers with fringed petals in many brilliant colors.

Double Peony Flowered Mixed Bold double ball-shaped blooms, plain edged petals, resembling the Peony in form.

Any one of the above: Pkt. 10c

★**Double Choice Mixed** Vivid colors chosen from the Carnation and Peony types..... Oz. 35c; pkt. 5c

POPPY (Continued)

Oriente, Hardy [hP-2½ ft.] Magnificent foliage, sturdy stems, huge cup-shaped flowers with crinkled petals, and large decorative pods. In the border they form a gorgeous picture.

★**Red** Glowing scarlet with bases of petals bluish black.

Hybrids Mostly red, with some white, rose, lavender, orange, and crimson.

Each of the above: ¼ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

POPPY NUDICAULE (See Iceland Poppy)

POOR MAN'S ORCHID (See Schizanthus)

PORTULACA (Moss Rose) [hA-6 in.] This garden gem will thrive in a dry sunny spot where most other flowering plants would die of thirst. It is of spreading habit with fleshy stems, light green in color and often tinged with red. Small needle leaves give it a mossy appearance. The glossy cup-shaped single blossoms and rose-like double flowers about one inch across cover the plants and create a dazzling display of color throughout the summer.

Single This large flowering type with gay single flowers is very satisfactory.

Scarlet	White	Yellow
	Pkts. 10c each	

★**Mixed**..... ½ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

★**Double Mixed** Sometimes called "Bed of Roses." A choice blend which, while never entirely fixed, will produce a large percentage of doubles..... ¼ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

POT MARIGOLD (See Calendula)

★**PRIMROSE, SHOWY EVENING (Oenothera)** [hB-2½ ft.] A twilight blooming plant. Flowers of brilliant yellow are often three inches across. Clusters of them decorate the tops of upright spikes arranged in the form of a candelabra.

Lamarckiana..... ½ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

PRIMROSE (See, also, Primula)

★**Our choice.** In FERRY'S RED and SILVER DISPLAYS

Enjoy a Cutting Garden this year

PRIMULA (Primrose) Certain varieties of this plant are tender while others are hardy and give fine satisfaction in the open ground, preferably in rich soil and partial shade.

Malacoides (Baby Primrose) [tP-16 in.] A favorite for growing outdoors in mild climates and one of the best Primroses for potting. Clusters of dainty lilac blossoms on long stems.....Pkt. 15c

Hardy Varieties [hP-R-6 in.] In early spring these Primroses produce handsome rosettes of leaves from the centers of which rise lovely velvety flowers in a rich assortment of colors. They delight in a rich soil but do best in partial shade. They are treasures in a rock garden or in a low permanent border.

Auricula Clusters of fragrant flowers in shades of fawn, brown, and maroon with enveloping leaves.....Pkt. 25c

Veris Mixed (Polyanthus) Each stalk of this "Bunch Primrose" carries several flowers in a thick rounded cluster. Colors are purple, orange, and crimson.....Pkt. 15c

PUERARIA THUNBERGIANA (See Kudzu Vine)

PYRETHRUM (See Painted Daisy)



Salpiglossis is especially good among white flowers with plenty of foliage.

RANUNCULUS (Buttercup) [hP-R-10 in.] This charming member of the Buttercup family bears large semi-double flowers, sometimes two inches across. Above the compact plants, the lovely blossoms are borne on erect stems. The colors, in shades of yellow, orange, and red, are very attractive in the hardy border during the late spring and early summer.

Morse's Mammoth Double..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

REGAL LILY (See Lilium regale)

RHODANTHE (Everlasting) [hA-12 in.] One of the most charming and graceful of the straw flowers. The plants are delicate in form, and many slender stalks ringed with light green clasping leaves carry numerous attractive blossoms. These look like drooping bells until they are fully expanded, when the outer petals form broad, starry discs exposing golden centers. In the open they are highly decorative, and they make good winter bouquets when dried slowly in a cool place.

Maculata White Dainty flowers with clear white petals.

Maculata Rose Beautiful bright rose petals.

★**Mixed** Blossoms appear in shades of white, pink, and rose.

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

RICINUS (See Castor Bean)

ROCK CRESS (See Arabis)

ROSE OF HEAVEN (See Agrostemma)

RUDBECKIA (Cone Flower) [hA-2 ft.] The brown centers of these flowers are cone-shaped, surrounded by golden petals flecked velvety brown at the base.

Bicolor Superba..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

SALPIGLOSSIS (Painted Tongue) Large Flowered [hA-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.] From a low base of leaves rise slender wiry stalks which bear one or more large lily-like flowers in a magnificent range of colors. The gold veining of their deep throats is often pronounced and adds to their beauty. A great favorite in the open and for cutting.

Blue and Gold

Brown and Gold

Purple and Gold

Rose and Gold

Crimson

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

★**Superb Mixed**..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

SALVIA (Flowering Sage) Although Salvias are perennial and will live on in a mild climate, they should be treated as annuals and will bloom readily the first season if started early indoors.

★**Bonfire** [tP-18 in.] An early type of Scarlet Sage; rather dwarf, but it grows evenly and bears a wealth of blossoms.

..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 80c; pkt. 10c

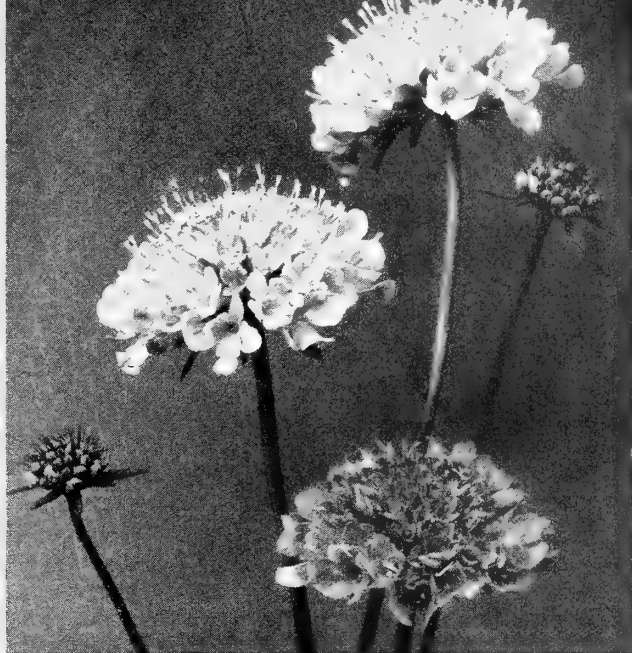
Farinacea, Blue Bedder [hhP-3 ft.] Above a dense tuft of leaves rise tall slender spikes ringed at intervals with small tubular light blue florets dusted with a powdery bloom. Desirable for cutting.....Pkt. 15c

Harbinger (Improved Strain) [tP-1 ft.] The earliest Scarlet Salvia; plants are compact and covered with blossoms.....Pkt. 25c

Patens [tP-18 in.] One of the finest indigo blue flowers known, less branching than other varieties but attractive in the mixed border.....Pkt. 15c

Splendens [tP-2 ft.] This vigorous Scarlet Sage is a large flowered, early strain..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c; pkt. 10c

★**Our choice.** In FERRY'S RED and SILVER DISPLAYS



Two varieties of the popular Pin Cushion flower (*Scabiosa*). At the left is the annual, *Mourning Bride*; at the right is *Caucasica*, one of the perennials. Both are worthwhile additions to your garden.



SAND VERBENA (See *Abronia*)

SAPONARIA (Soapwort, Bouncing Bet) [hA-6 in.] This satisfactory edging plant can be used as an attractive temporary filler among the permanent plants in a rock garden or in the front of the border. The dense foliage is bright green, and the blossoms are gay rosy scarlet.

Multiflora Compacta Red $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

SCABIOSA (Pin Cushion Flower) Our selections comprise the most decorative varieties of the annual and perennial types. All are very satisfying while growing in the open and make desirable flowers for bouquets.

Giant Annual (Mourning Bride) [hA-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.] One of the most popular of the easily grown annuals for cutting because of the long, wiry stems. It also makes attractive groupings in the garden, especially when planted with annual *Gypsophila*. The stamens are light in color and in contrast with the petals look like pins stuck into a cushion. There are few deeper colors among the annuals than the dark maroon variety, from which the flower gets its name—*Mourning Bride*.

Maroon	Red
Peach Blossom	Rose
Yellow	

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

★**Mixed** $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

Blue Moon Giant flowers. Honorable mention, All-America, 1939. Pkt. 25c

★**Caucasica** [hP-2 ft.] This variety resembles annual *Scabiosa* except that the flower is made up of a group of shortened center florets surrounded by a row of fluffy petals; the annual has petals of nearly all the same length. The leaves are not cut like those of the annual. With its long graceful wiry stems *Caucasica* is attractive in the perennial border. It blooms for a long time through the summer.

Lavender Blue A beautiful shade. Pkt. 15c

Columbaria [hP-18 in.] This is a South African form closely related to the *Caucasica* type. In habit it is more dwarf and somewhat more spreading and is graced with finely cut foliage. The flowers average 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. The stems are long and slender, splendid for cutting.

Lavender Rich mauve tone.	Pink Deep rosy pink.
Pkts. 15c each	

★**SCARLET FLAX (*Linum grandiflorum rubrum*)** [hA-18 in.] Clusters of saucer-shaped flowers of a glossy bright red with dark centers. Produces a succession of blooms over long season. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c

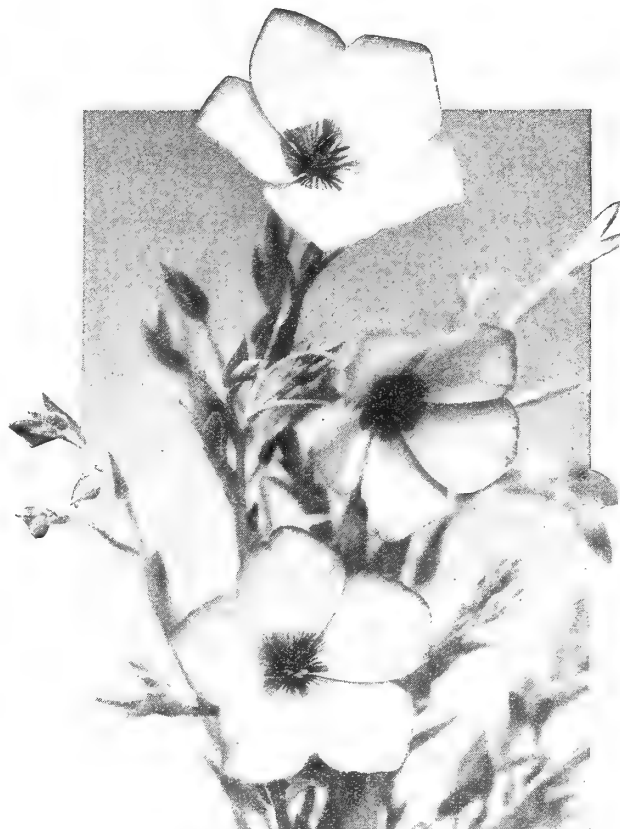
★Our choice. In **FERRY'S RED** and **SILVER DISPLAYS**

★**SCARLET RUNNER BEAN** [hA-10 ft.] Brilliant sprays of scarlet pea-shaped blossoms decorate this rapid growing pole or runner bean. The large leaves form a dense mat of foliage. (For table use, see p. 9) Lb. 45c; pkt. 10c

SCHIZANTHUS (Poor Man's Orchid) [hA-18 in.] Myriads of dainty blossoms like butterflies or tiny orchids crowd these delightful plants. The seed germinates readily, and the plants start flowering within a few weeks. They are fine for picking.

Dr. Badger's Strain of Hybrids A beautiful collection of large flowered hybrids with dainty markings, chiefly in the lighter tones or pastel shades. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

Retusus Mixed Shades of crimson, blue, and purple, with vivid golden blotches. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 80c; pkt. 10c



The glowing blossoms of *Scarlet Flax* add gracefulness and a splash of color to the garden.

You will find Ferry's Garden Spray



One of our new Rust Resistant Snapdragons, and a field of these lovely flowers on one of our California ranches.

SEA LAVENDER (See Statice)

SEA PINK (See Armeria)

SEDUM (Stone Crop) [hP-R-3 in.] In semi-arid spots, in crevices of walls, and in rock gardens this low tufted plant thrives admirably. At first a multitude of stalks spread from the base of the plant, then finally stand erect and are covered with tiny light green fleshy leaves. In early summer this mossy growth is blanketed with small star-shaped blossoms of golden yellow.

Acre (Golden Moss).....Pkt. 25c

SENSITIVE PLANT (See Mimosa)

★**SHASTA DAISY (Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum)** [hP-2 ft.] A hardy plant bearing large white, single blooms with handsome yellow centers. They are valuable for border decoration and especially pleasing in bouquets. If the early buds are pinched back, the mass of foliage will be improved while the later flowers will be materially increased in size.

Hybridum Maximum A fine floriferous sort with large flowers, long seasoned..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

Hybridum Maximum Alaska Somewhat later in blooming, but the flowers are of extra large size.....Pkt. 15c

SIBERIAN WALLFLOWER (See Cheiranthus)

★Our choice. In FERRY'S RED and SILVER DISPLAYS

SNAPDRAGON (Antirrhinum) Seed may be sown outdoors in fall or spring. Where winters are severe, gardeners who want early flowers should start the seed under glass in spring, transplanting to a sunny situation as soon as the ground is warm.

Rust Resistant Our own special strains bred for resistance against this blight.

Tall Maximum

White

Yellow

Each of the above: Pkt. 15c

Giant Bedding

Golden Orange

Light Salmon Pink

Orange Pink

Any one of the above: Pkt. 25c

★**Mixed**..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c; pkt. 10c

Tall Maximum [3 ft.] Huge spikes with large individual blooms. Because of their height they require staking.

Copper, Copper King **Crimson** **Pink, The Rose**

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.05; pkt. 15c

Mixed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; pkt. 15c

Intermediate Majus [2 ft.] Graceful spikes of large flowers closely placed on stems of medium length. The spikes are not quite so spindly as the taller sorts.

Brilliant Rose

Scarlet, Defiance

Crimson, Crimson King

White, Queen Victoria

Pink, Venus

Yellow, Golden King

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

★**Mixed**..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

Early Autumn Glow Improved The earliest and thriftiest of this type. The color is soft old rose tinged with buff and salmon. We recommend it unreservedly for every section where rust is not serious..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

Giant Bedding [18 in.] These plants require no support. Though the stems are relatively short, the spikes are very handsome and the Majestic strains bear blossoms equal in size to the Maximum group.

Crimson, Crimson Eclipse

★**Scarlet, Dazzler**

★**Pink, Philadelphia**

★**White, Purity**

Rose, Rose Eclipse

★**Yellow, Golden Queen**

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 80c; pkt. 10c

Mixed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

★**Celestial (New)** Entire flower clear, deep, rose pink. Winner of All-America Award of Merit 1938.....Pkt. 25c

Majestic

Salmon Pink, Delight

Terra Cotta, Sunset

Either of the above: $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 65c; pkt. 25c

Florists' Strains

Closely set flower spikes and extreme earliness distinguish this strain. It is the only kind to grow under glass, and it is also satisfactory outdoors.

Afterglow, Rich bronze.....Pkt. 50c

Cheviot Maid Supreme, Deep rose pink.....Pkt. 50c

Rose Queen, Rich rose.....Pkt. 50c

Sun Tan, Light bronze.....Pkt. 50c

Ceylon Court, Yellow.....Pkt. 25c

SNEEZEWORD (See Achillea)

SNOW-IN-SUMMER (See Cerastium)

★**SNOW-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN (Euphorbia variegata)** [hA-2 ft.] At first the leaves are bright green, but as they become mature they are more and more tinged and margined with silvery white. The plant needs sun, but it grows well in poor and quite dry soil.

..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

Effective, Non-Staining, Non-Poisonous

SOAPWORT (See Saponaria)
SPIDER PLANT (See Cleome)
ST. PETER'S PENNY (See Lunaria)

STATICE (Everlasting) (Sea Lavender) [hA-2 ft.] This Everlasting is easily grown. The plants thrive in a sunny location where the soil is quite poor, and they need only a minimum of moisture.

Sinuatum This type forms a low rosette of dandelion-like leaves from which rise several stiff, angular stalks. These branch toward the tops and bear dense groups of blossoms in graduated rows along their curving tips.

Rose A fine bright rose
White Good clear white
True Blue Dark with white eye
Yellow (Bonduelli)

★**Mixed** A choice variety of colors

Any one of the above: ½ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

Suworowi (Rat Tail) Broad curled leaves and stalks producing many long, tail-like spikes of densely clustered rosy blossoms.....Pkt. 10c

STEVIA [tP-2 ft.] To mix with more colorful blossoms in bouquets, Stevia is one of the best of the small flowering plants. Slender stalks bear quantities of tiny clear white blossoms faintly scented. Although hardy in a mild climate, it flowers so promptly after sowing that it should be used as an annual.

Serrata, White.....Pkt. 10c

STONE CROP (See Sedum)

STOCK, Double

Ten Weeks [hA-12 in.] Dwarf compact plants, excellent for edgings or low beds. They often do well in sections where plants of the later types cannot be grown.

Bright Pink	Crimson	Mauve
Canary Yellow	Lavender	Purple
	White	

Any one of the above: ⅛ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

★**Mixed**.....⅛ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c



Special work is being done on Stocks at our Seed Breeding Stations in order to produce a higher percentage of double flowers.

Mammoth Beauty of Nice [hA-16 in.] Developed on the French Riviera. It follows the Ten Weeks class in season of bloom. The plants are pyramidal in shape branching above the base. Excellent for bedding and for cutting.

Canary Yellow	Light Pink	Rose Pink
Chamois (Aurora)	Mauve	Salmon King
Crimson	Old Rose	White
Lavender	Purple	

Any one of the above: ⅛ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

★**Mixed**.....⅛ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

Giant Imperial [hA-2 ft.] Long stems and imposing spikes of large flowers make this the outstanding stock for florists.

Antique Copper	Golden Rose	Rose
Carmine Rose	Lavender	Salmon Rose
Chamois	Mauve	White (Santa Maria)
Crimson	Old Rose	Yellow (Golden Ball)
Dark Purple (Elk's Pride)		

Any one of the above: ⅛ oz. 70c; pkt. 15c

★**Mixed**.....⅛ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

Giant Winter (Brompton) [hhB-2 ft.] A later blooming, branching Stock which produces huge spikes. For use in the open it is valuable only in mild climates.

Egyptian (Soft Rose).....Pkts. 15c each

STRAWFLOWER (Helichrysum) [hA-2½ ft.] The finest of all Everlastings for the home garden. They are very handsome when growing in the open and make unusually fine winter bouquets if cut when partially opened and dried slowly in a cool place, heads downward to keep the long stems straight. The centers of the double pompon-like flowers are nearly covered by the stiff over-lapping petals. They come in a wide range of brilliant and soft colors.

★**Mixed**.....½ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

STRAW FLOWERS (See also Acroclinium, Globe Amaranth Rhodanthé, Statice, Xeranthemum)

SUMMER CYPRESS (See Kochia)

SUMMER FORGET-ME-NOT (See Anchusa)

SUMMER LILAC (See Buddleia)

SUNFLOWER (Helianthus) [hA] Admirably adapted for backgrounds or tall divisions.

★**Red and Gold** [5 ft.] These hybrids resemble the Gaillardia in coloring and produce large single flowers with deep red centers and petals in crimson and yellow. ½ oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

Single Stella [3 ft.] A bushy, branching plant. It bears single flowers 3 inches across on long stems. The yellow petals surround a small dark disc. ½ oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

★**Double Golden Globe** [6 ft.] Countless quilled petals forming a solid hemispherical head of bright yellow color. Oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

SWAN RIVER DAISY (See Brachycome)

★**Our Choice.** In FERRY'S RED and SILVER DISPLAYS



Because it blooms very early, Celestial is practical where summers are too hot for most snapdragons.

Select some Flowers You Don't Know

SWEET PEAS

Sweet Peas are relatively hardy. They may be planted very early in spring or late in the fall. They do best in well fertilized soil, and they need considerable watering on warm days when evaporation is likely to be high. As soon as the vines are four inches tall, they need support. It is also of great importance to give the plants plenty of room.

LATE SPENCER

Wherever the climate assures rather cool nights and days that are not extremely hot, this type will flourish to perfection.

BLUE		Pkt.	Oz.
Amethyst	Clear, medium blue.....	10c	35c
Capri	(Morse 1936) Light blue.....	10c	35c
Flagship	(Morse 1937) Deep navy blue. Silver Medal, Scottish Sweet Pea Society, 1936.....	10c	35c

CORAL and SALMON SHADES

Charming	Bright rosy cerise.....	10c	35c
Debutante	(Morse 1932) Coral, shaded peach pink... ..	10c	35c
Discovery	(Morse 1938) Chamois pink.....	15c	50c
Grandeur	(Morse 1938) Shell pink.....	15c	50c
Personality	(Morse 1937) Exquisite coral salmon pink.....	10c	35c
Sentinel	(Morse 1935) Glowing deep salmon-rose.....	10c	35c
Smiles	(Morse 1933) Salmon, shaded shrimp pink....	10c	35c

CREAM

Majestic Cream	Deep rich cream.....	10c	35c
Mastercream	(Morse 1934) Deep cream.....	10c	35c
What Joy	Primrose, shading to cream.....	10c	35c

CRIMSON

Red Boy	(Morse 1933) Pure crimson.....	10c	35c
Rubicund	Rich crimson.....	10c	35c

LAVENDER and MAUVE

Ambition	Deep lavender.....	10c	35c
Chieftain	Pure satiny mauve.....	10c	35c
King Lavender	(Morse 1938) Light clear lavender.....	15c	50c
Powerscourt	Clear lavender.....	10c	35c

MAROON

Warrior	Rich ox-blood maroon.....	10c	35c
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ORANGE and ORANGE PINK

Peer	(Morse 1938) Bright orange pink. Award of Merit, British National Sweet Pea Society.....	15c	50c
Tangerine Improved	Rich salmon orange.....	10c	35c

PICOTEE

Sunkist	(Morse 1928) Clear cream, edged pink.....	10c	35c
Youth	(Morse 1924) Pure white, edged soft pink....	10c	35c

PINK—Cream Pink

Cissie	Light cream pink.....	10c	35c
Fairyland	(Morse 1939) Light rich rose pink.....	25c	...
Magnet	Rich cream pink.....	10c	35c
Mary Pickford	(Morse 1926).....	10c	35c
Rapture	(Morse 1935) Lovely, deep, clear rose pink... ..	10c	35c
Simplicity	(Morse 1937) Deep chamois pink on cream.....	10c	35c
Vanity	(Morse 1935) Deep geranium pink.....	10c	35c

PINK—Rose Pink

Ecstasy	(Morse 1934) An appealing shade of blush pink.....	10c	35c
Mayfair	Salmon pink on white.....	10c	35c
Pinkie	(Morse 1928) Rich rose pink.....	10c	35c
Pinnacle	(Morse 1935) Deep rose pink.....	10c	35c
Rarity	(Morse 1939) White ground; fronts of petals flecked with bright orange-cerise, backs of petals solid bright orange-cerise.....	25c	...
Stylist	(Morse 1936) Clear deep rose pink.....	10c	35c

PURPLE

Olympia	Royal purple.....	10c	35c
Vista	(Morse 1939) Clear light purple, white ground... ..	25c	...

ROSE—Carmine Rose

Brilliant Rose	Warm Tyrian rose.....	10c	35c
Doreen	(Morse 1925) Bright carmine.....	10c	35c

SCARLET

Grand Slam	(Morse 1936) Bright scarlet cerise.....	10c	35c
Life	(Morse 1937) Scarlet cerise.....	10c	35c
Welcome	(Morse 1932) Brilliant scarlet.....	10c	35c

WHITE

Avalanche	10c	35c
Bridal Veil	(Morse 1937) Gold Medal Award Scottish Sweet Pea Society, 1935.....	10c	35c
Gigantic	Black seeded.....	10c	35c
★Superb Mixed	Finest named sorts..... ¼ lb. 80c; oz. 30c; pkt. 10c		
★Sweet Peas, Choice Mixed ¼ lb. 65c; pkt. 5c		

SUMMER FLOWERING COLLECTION Six packets of beautiful Sweet Pea varieties in the following colors: Blue, Lavender, Orange-pink, Rose-pink, Scarlet, and White. Plant either in fall or spring for bloom the following summer. Collection of 6 packets.....50c

EARLY FLOWERING SPENCER

This group of Sweet Peas deserves more attention from home gardeners who may have been disappointed in growing the later varieties. They come into bloom from three to four weeks earlier, and for that reason they should be well in flower before the summer droughts arrive. The vines have a long blooming season, and where nights are cool they will continue to bear for months. They are ideal for late fall planting where the winters are mild.

BLUE

	Pkt.	Oz.
Early Blue Bird	Pure violet blue.....	10c 55c
Early Mariner	(Morse 1937) Clear marine blue. Award of Merit, Dutch Horticultural Society, 1936.....	10c 55c

CREAM

Early Oriental	(Morse 1929).....	10c 55c
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CERISE or CHERRY

Early Apollo	(Morse 1931) Soft salmon cerise.....	10c 55c
Early Pride	(Morse 1932) Deep cerise.....	10c 55c
Early Sunray	(Morse 1930) Cerise, salmon sheen.....	10c 55c

CRIMSON and ROSE CRIMSON

Early American Beauty	(Morse 1933) Rich crimson rose.....	10c 55c
Early Mars	(Morse 1938) Clear ox-blood crimson.....	15c \$1.00
Early Redwood	(Morse 1936) Rich deep crimson.....	10c 55c

LAVENDER and MAUVE

Early Harmony	(Morse 1921) Clear lavender.....	10c 55c
Early Memory	(Morse 1935) Rosy lavender.....	10c 55c
Early Triumph	(Morse 1936) Soft lilac mauve. Certificate of Merit, Chicago Commercial Flower Growers, 1935.....	10c 55c

ORANGE

"Require Shading Against Sunburn"

Early Burpee's Orange	Clear deep orange.....	10c 55c
Early Fortyniner	(Morse 1931) Bright orange.....	10c 55c

★Our choice. In FERRY'S RED and SILVER DISPLAYS

to plant along with Old Favorites

PINK—Cream Pink

	Pkt.	Oz.
Early Attraction (Morse 1934) Salmon pink.....	10c	55c
Early Boon (Morse 1936) Deep salmon pink. Received Certificate of Merit, Chicago Commercial Flower Growers, 1935.....	10c	55c
Early Chime (Morse 1936) Light salmon pink.....	10c	55c
Early Daphne (Morse 1938) Soft salmon pink on cream ground. Silver Medal, International Flower Show, 1937.....	15c	\$1.00
Early Emblem (Morse 1937) Bright salmon cream-pink. Award of Merit, Dutch Horticultural Society, 1936.....	10c	55c
Early Monterey (Morse 1935) Geranium pink, flushed salmon. Certificate of Merit 1934 Flower Show in New York.....	10c	55c

PINK—Rose Pink

Early Ball's Rose Rich rose pink.....	10c	55c
Early Giant Rose (Morse 1927) Warm rose pink....	10c	55c
Early Shirley Temple Soft rose pink.....	10c	55c
Early Sonnet (Morse 1937) Delicate blush pink....	10c	55c
Early Star (Morse 1937) Sparkling rose pink. Award of Merit, Dutch Horticultural Society.....	10c	55c
Early Success (Morse 1935) Deep rose pink.....	10c	55c

SCARLET

Early Vulcan (Morse 1925).....	10c	55c
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WHITE

Early Snowstorm Improved.....	10c	55c
Early White Harmony (Morse 1929).....	10c	55c

★Early Mixed A brilliant collection of named varieties.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.30; oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

CHRISTMAS FLORERING COLLECTION

These exquisite Sweet Pea varieties bloom about Christmas time on the Pacific Coast. In the East they can be sown outdoors in fall or early spring for bloom the following summer. Collection of six packets containing the following colors: Crimson, Lavender, Rose-pink, Salmon-pink, Scarlet, and White...50c

SWEET PEA, PERENNIAL (*Lathyrus latifolius*) [hP-C-5 ft.] This sturdy vine with luxuriant pea-like foliage bears handsome waxy flowers, also pea-shaped, in large clusters. The vine may be trained upon a support, but it is also well adapted to scramble over rocks and other rugged places.

★Mixed..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

SWEET WILLIAM (*Dianthus Barbatus*) [hP-2 ft.] When the late Tulips are gone in the spring and before many other flowers are in bloom, Sweet William will ornament the garden with rich and varied color.

Single Fine rounded clusters 3 or 4 inches across are composed of many disc-like flowers with overlapping fringed petals gayly colored and marked.

Newport Pink **Scarlet Beauty**

Each of the above: $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

★Fine Mixed..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

Double Quite similar in habit and form to the single type, but the clusters are made up of many dainty double blossoms. Less showy than the single sorts, but longer in flower.

★Mixed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

SWEET ROCKET (See Hesperis)
 SWEET SULTAN (See Centaurea)
 SWEET WIVELSFIELD (See Pinks)
 TASSEL FLOWER (See Cacalia)

★**TEXAS BLUE BONNET** (*Lupin Texensis*) [hA-12 in.] Bushy plants. Pea-shaped flowers of rich deep blue with heart-shaped eye of rosy-pink. Particularly useful in dry locations.....Oz. 35c; pkt. 5c

THIMBLE FLOWER (See Gilia)
 THRIFT (See Armeria)

THUNBERGIA (*Black Eyed Susan*) [tP-C-4 ft.] This ornamental creeper will climb as well as twine if offered support. The blossoms vary from white through buff to deep orange and are set off by a solid black center. A fine ground cover in sunny spots or overhanging a bare bank. It should be grown as an annual.

Alata Mixed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c



To be sure of large plants and flowers, sow new seed of Sweet William every year.

TITHONIA (*Mexican Sunflower*) [tP-6 ft.] When seed is started indoors, this plant makes a brilliant showing about August 15 of the first year in the northern states. In mild climates it is perennial and can be planted outdoors spring or fall. The flowers of vivid orange-scarlet are 3 or 4 inches across. The leaves have an odd appearance as though they had been cut into irregular patterns with scissors.

Speciosa.....Pkt. 15c

TRANSVAAL DAISY (See Gerbera)

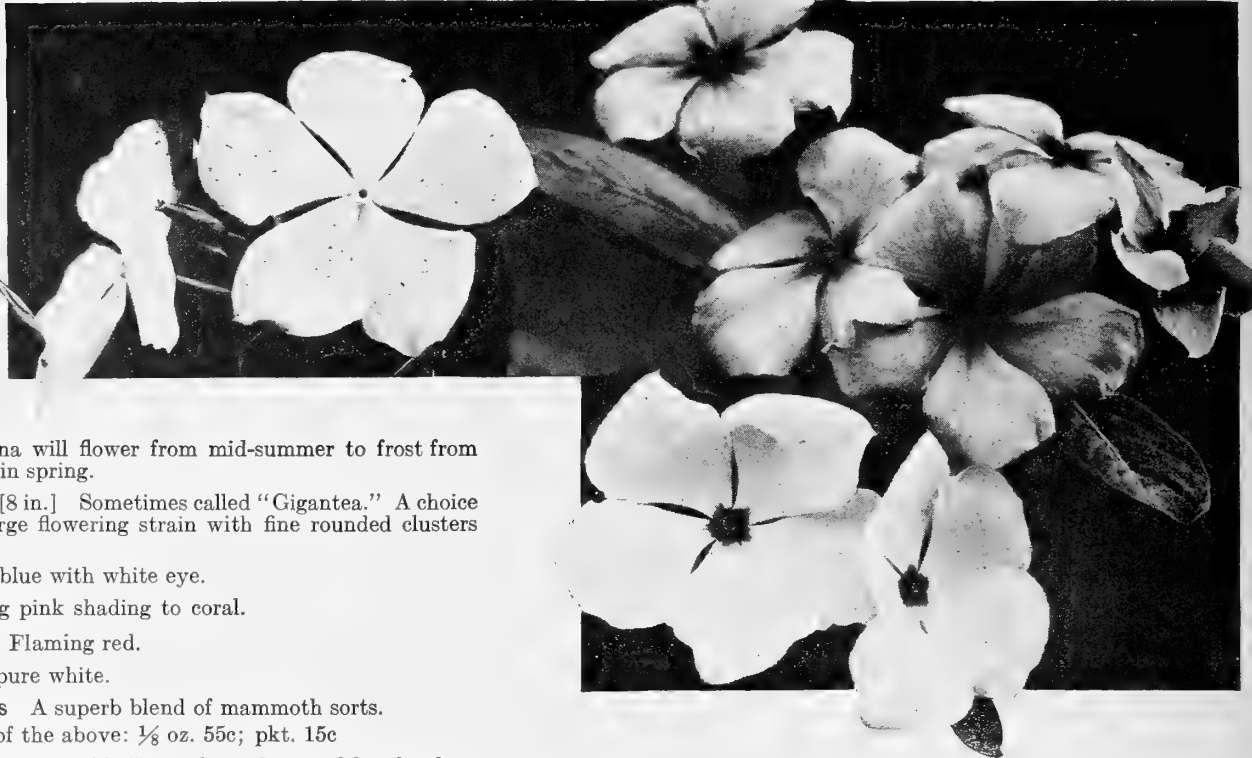
VALERIANA (*Garden Heliotrope*) [hP-2 ft.] Numerous stalks carry feathery clusters of tiny sweet scented florets. Since it needs little care, it is useful in spots like a rocky bank that receives scant attention.

Mixed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

★Our choice. In FERRY'S RED and SILVER DISPLAYS

Verbenas and Zinnias bloom continuously

Pretty flowers and "bugless" foliage are two good reasons for selecting *Vinca rosea* as a member of your garden.



VERBENA [tP] Verbena will flower from mid-summer to frost from seeds started early in spring.

Hybrida Mammoth [8 in.] Sometimes called "Gigantea." A choice selection of the large flowering strain with fine rounded clusters of blossoms.

Blue Deep violet-blue with white eye.

Luminosa Flaming pink shading to coral.

Scarlet (Lucifer) Flaming red.

White Exquisite pure white.

Super Giant Hybrids A superb blend of mammoth sorts.

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 55c; pkt. 15c

Hybrida [8 in.] Very desirable for rock gardens and low borders. Also excellent in window and porch boxes. Good sized blossoms in a wide range of colors.

★ **Scarlet** (Defiance) Fiery red with small white eye.

★ **Choice Mixed** An assortment of all the vivid colors and intermediate shades.

Each of the above: $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

VINCA ROSEA (Periwinkle) [tP-15 in.] Every year this plant increases in popularity because of its glossy dark green foliage and profusion of flowers. The blossoms are somewhat like those of Phlox, but they are larger and are not borne in clusters. The plants are entirely free from insects. In mild climates they are long season bloomers; in colder sections they may be treated as annuals for late summer and autumn bloom, by starting the plants indoors and setting them out later when the weather is warm. The plants are good for potting as well as for use in the border and garden. The foliage is attractive even when the plant is not in bloom.

Pure White Blossoms entirely white.

Rosea Bright rose with crimson eye.

Rosea Alba White with rose center.

★ **Mixed** A choice blend of named sorts.

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

VIOLA CORNUTA (Tufted Pansies) [hP-R-6 in.] The Viola is very hardy, and for that reason it is one of the best edging plants for the permanent border or rock garden.

White Glistening white. **Yellow** Bright gold.

Blue Perfection A fine light blue.

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 15c

Jersey Gem The best deep violet-blue.....Pkt. 25c

Mixed An assortment of many rich colors which blend admirably..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

VIRGINIAN STOCK [hA-6 in.] This was a favorite in gardens in the old days. It can be sown quite early, and as summer comes on it will provide a pretty, fresh effect as an edging or in a low border. The plants produce quantities of four-petaled single red and white flowers with a faint perfume. The plants bloom for many weeks.

★ **Mixed**.....Oz. 40c; pkt. 5c

VISCARIA (Rose of Heaven) [hA-12 in.] Neat tufted plants with pale green leaves bear terminal flowers resembling tiny single wild roses. Throughout the summer there is a wealth of blossoms in shades of red, white, and blue.

Mixed.....Pkt. 10c

WALLFLOWER [hhB-20 in.] A great favorite throughout Europe; it should be one of the garden's treasures in the milder sections of this country. In our Northern States even the early varieties may not flower out of doors before frost, but if taken up and potted they will furnish beautiful blooms indoors. Deliciously perfumed.

Each plant normally produces a single vigorous stalk with drooping dark green leaves and a tapering spike thickly set with double flowers. It makes a fine accent plant in the front of the border. Shades of orange, yellow, and mulberry.

★ **Double Mixed**..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

WHITLAVIA (California Canterbury Bell) [hA-12 in.] This native of California does well everywhere. The leaves are heart-shaped and toothed. The blossoms are little bells of violet-blue intensified by clear white interiors. Each flower soon fades, but the continued succession of bloom keeps the plant in color for many weeks.

Gloxinoides Blue..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

★ **WILD GARDEN, Mixed** An interesting blend of easily grown annuals for a border of old-fashioned flowers. Of varying heights, averaging 20 inches.....Pkt. 5c

★ **WOOLFLOWER** (Celosia globosa) [hA-2 ft.] Upon the many branches of this gay plant are borne, terminally, vivid crimson flower clusters like balls of yarn. A single plant forms a veritable bouquet of these odd blossom heads..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

XERANTHEMUM (Everlasting) [hA-18 in.] Erect plants with silvery foliage carry on long slender stems double flower heads about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. These have one or two rows of ray petals around a dense central tuft of shorter, tubular florets. The exterior ray petals come in shades of white, pink, and purple, while the tufts are usually ivory white. Excellent for winter bouquets.

Double Mixed..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

YARROW (See Achillea)

★ Our choice. In FERRY'S RED and SILVER DISPLAYS

from Midsummer to Fall



Miniature Zinnias are favorites with everyone.

ZINNIA [hA] Zinnias are particularly adapted to our hot American summers. They like rich, well-fertilized soil and a moderate amount of water. Such growing conditions will produce lusty, robust plants and gorgeous flowers. Zinnias bloom for many weeks.

Dahlia Flowered [2½ ft.] Enormous flowers. The petals are quite loose and tend to curl at the edges, giving the blossoms a crisp, fresh appearance. Although the type is still unstable, most of the flowers are beautifully double. All improved strains.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Canary (Canary Bird) | ★Light Rose (Exquisite) |
| ★Crimson (Crimson Monarch Improved) | ★Orange and Gold (Oriole) |
| Golden Yellow (Golden Dawn) | ★Purple (Purple Prince) |
| ★Lavender (Dream) | Scarlet (Scarlet Flame) |

White (Polar Bear)

Any one of the above: ¼ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

★Mixed.....¼ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

Giant (Double California) [2½ ft.] Usually brighter than the Dahlia-flowered type, nearly as large and quite similar in shape, but the center is somewhat more elevated, and the rows of slightly convex petals are more regular.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|----------|---------|
| Canary Yellow | ★Crimson | ★Orange |
| ★Cherry Queen (See page 1) | ★Pink | ★White |

Any one of the above: ¼ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

★Mixed.....¼ oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

SPECIAL!

★ZINNIA, ALL-GIANT PASTEL MIXTURE

(Formula 20) Many delightful shades of pink, lavender, primrose, soft yellow, and white. No magenta or strong red to kill the more delicate tints. Superb for cutting.

ZINNIA, ALL-GIANT RAINBOW MIXTURE (Formula 3) All the colors found in Zinnias. Correct proportion.

★ZINNIA, ALL-GIANT INDIAN SUMMER MIXTURE

(Formula 14) Crimson, flame-scarlet, cherry, golden yellow, white, and burnished copper. No magenta, lavender, or pale pink. A harmonious blend of dazzling brilliance without a trace of harshness. (See page 1.)

Pkts. 10c each; ¼ oz. 55c

★Our choice. In FERRY'S RED and SILVER DISPLAYS

Double Elegans (Cut and Come Again) [2 ft.] Fine double flowers about 2½ inches in diameter. They are quite dome-shaped and evenly double, and the petals are well overlapped. The colors are vivid.

Bright Scarlet Golden Yellow Salmon Rose

Any one of the above: ¼ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

★Mixed.....½ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

Double Fantasy [2 ft.] Petals curved and partially quilled like those of the Cactus Dahlia. Flowers of medium size in rich hues of red, rose, orange, and yellow.

★Mixed.....½ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Double Mexicana [12 in.] Probably this miniature Zinnia is more nearly like the true Mexican native variety than any other. The double blossoms are a rich orange in color, usually with a deeper tone toward their bases. It is an edging gem.

Orange.....½ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

★**Mexicana Hybrids** [12 in.] A miniature Zinnia with flowers of yellow, orange, and mahogany—frequently variegated. Some blossoms are double and some single.

.....½ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Lilliput or Pompon [18 in.] A charming dwarf excellent for low borders or edgings. The plants are of tidy habit and produce a bounteous supply of very double pompon flowers about 1½ inches across. The colors are bright and well varied.

Canary Yellow	Orange	Salmon Rose
Crimson	Purple	Scarlet
	White	

Any one of the above: ¼ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

★Mixed.....¼ oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

Cupid, Tiny Tim (Improved Little Red Riding Hood) [12 in.] Compact plants. Flowers smaller than Lilliput. Very gay and bright. An edging gem and a fine cut flower.....Pkt. 10c



The Zinnias of our Indian Summer Mixture are in glorious autumn colors.

FLOWER INDEX

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Abronia.....	36	Candytuft.....	40	Floss Flower.....	44	Mignonette.....	50
Achillea.....	36	Canna.....	40	Flowering Sage.....	44	Mimosa.....	50
Acroclinium.....	36	Canterbury Bell.....	40	Forget-me-not.....	44	Momordica.....	50
Adonis.....	36	Cardinal Climber.....	40	Four o'clock.....	44	Moon Flower.....	50
Afghan Gilliflower.....	36	Carnation.....	40	Foxglove.....	44	Morning Glory.....	50
African Daisy.....	36	Castor Bean.....	40	Gaillardia.....	44	Moss Rose.....	50
Ageratum.....	36	Celosia.....	41	Gerbera.....	44	Mourning Bride.....	50
Agrostemma.....	36	Centaurea.....	41	Geum.....	44	Myosotis.....	50
Alyssum.....	36	Cerastium.....	41	Gilia.....	44	Nasturtium.....	50
Amaranthus.....	36	Cheiranthus.....	41	Globe Amaranth.....	44	Nemesia.....	51
Anagallis.....	36	Chinese Bell Flower.....	41	Godetia.....	45	Nemophila.....	51
Anchusa.....	37	Chinese Forget-me-not.....	41	Golden Moss.....	45	Nicotiana.....	51
Annual Delphinium.....	43	Chinese Lantern.....	41	Gourd.....	45	Nierembergia.....	51
Antirrhinum.....	37	Chrysanthemum.....	41	Gypsophila.....	45	Nigella.....	51
Aquilegia.....	37	Cineraria.....	41	Helianthus.....	45	Oenothera.....	51
Arabis.....	37	Clarkia.....	41	Helichrysum.....	45	Painted Daisy.....	51
Aretotis.....	37	Cleome.....	41	Heliotrope.....	45	Painted Tongue.....	51
Armeria.....	37	Cobaea scandens.....	41	Hesperis matronalis.....	45	Pansy.....	52
Asclepias.....	37	Cockscomb.....	42	Heuchera.....	45	Passiflora.....	52
Aster.....	37	Coleus.....	42	Hibiscus.....	45	Passion Flower.....	52
Aubrietia.....	38	Collinsia.....	42	Hollyhock.....	46	Pentstemon.....	53
Auricula.....	38	Columbine.....	43	Honesty.....	46	Periwinkle.....	52
Australian Pea Vine.....	38	Cone Flower.....	43	Humulus japonicus.....	46	Petunia.....	53
Baby Blue Eyes.....	38	Convolvulus.....	43	Hunnemannia.....	46	Phacelia.....	53
Baby's Breath.....	38	Coral Bells.....	43	Hyacinth Bean.....	46	Pheasant's Eye.....	54
Baby Primrose.....	38	Coreopsis.....	42	Iberis.....	46	Phlox drummondii.....	54
Bachelor Button.....	38	Cosmos.....	42	Ice Plant.....	46	Physalis.....	54
Balsam.....	38	Cup and Saucer Vine.....	42	Iceland Poppy.....	46	Physostegia.....	54
Balsam Apple or Pear.....	38	Cynoglossum.....	43	Ipomoea.....	46	Pin Cushion Flower.....	54
Bartonia.....	38	Cypress Vine.....	43	Jack-and-the-Bean-Stalk.....	46	Pinks.....	54
Beans.....	38	Dahlia.....	43	Japanese Hop.....	46	Piqueria trinerva.....	55
Beard Tongue.....	38	Daisy.....	43	Joseph's Coat.....	47	Platycodon.....	55
Begonia.....	38	Delphinium.....	43	Kochia.....	47	Poinsettia, Annual.....	55
Bellis Perennis.....	38	Dew Plant.....	43	Kudzu Vine.....	47	Polyanthus.....	55
Black-Eyed Susan.....	38	Dianthus.....	43	Lady's Slipper.....	47	Poppy.....	55
Blanket Flower.....	38	Didiscus.....	43	Lantana.....	47	Poor Man's Orchid.....	55
Blue Lace Flower.....	38	Digitalis.....	43	Larkspur.....	47	Portulaca.....	55
Bouncing Bet.....	38	Dimorphotheca.....	43	Lathyrus.....	47	Pot Marigold.....	55
Brachycome.....	38	Dolichos.....	43	Lavatera.....	47	Primula.....	56
Browallia.....	38	Dusty Miller.....	43	Lavender.....	47	Primrose.....	55
Buddleia.....	39	Dwarf Cup Flower.....	43	Lilium regale.....	47	Pueraria.....	56
Buttercup.....	39	English Daisy.....	43	Linaria.....	48	Pyrethrum.....	56
Butterfly Bush.....	39	Erinus.....	43	Linum.....	47	Ranunculus.....	56
Butterfly Weed.....	39	Erysimum.....	43	Lobelia.....	48	Regal Lily.....	56
Cacalia.....	39	Eschscholtzia.....	43	Love-in-a-Mist.....	48	Rhodanthe.....	56
Calendula.....	39	Eschscholtzia, Bush.....	43	Lunaria.....	48	Ricinus.....	56
California Blue Bells.....	39	Euphorbia.....	44	Lupin.....	48	Rock Cress.....	56
California Canterbury Bells.....	39	Evening Glory.....	44	Mallow.....	48	Rose of Heaven.....	56
California Native Flowers.....	39	Evening Primrose.....	44	Marigold.....	49	Rudbeckia.....	56
California Poppy.....	39	Evening Scented Stock.....	44	Marvel of Peru.....	49	Salpiglossis.....	56
Calliopsis.....	39	Everlastings.....	44	Matricaria.....	48	Salvia.....	56
Campanula.....	39	False Dragon Head.....	44	Matthiola.....	48	Sand Verbena.....	57
		Feverfew.....	44	Mesembryanthemum.....	50	Saponaria.....	57
						Scabiosa.....	57
						Scarlet Flax.....	57
						Scarlet Runner Bean.....	57
						Schizanthus.....	57
						Sea Lavender.....	58

VEGETABLE INDEX

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Anise	29	Celeriac	14	Endive	17	Musk Melon	18	Rutabaga	27
Artichoke	8	Celery	13	Fennel, Florence	17	Water Melon	19	Saffron	29
Asparagus	8	Chervil	14	Fennel, Sweet	29	Mushroom Spawn	19	Sage	29
Asparagus Roots	8	Chicory	14	Garlic	17	Mustard	19	Salsify	24
Balm	29	Chinese Cabbage	14	Herbs	29	Okra or Gumbo	19	Savory, Summer	29
Basil, Sweet	29	Chives	14	Horehound	29	Onion	20	Sorrel	24
Beans	8-9	Clover	28	Horse Radish	17	Parsley	22	Spinach	25
Beet	10	Collards	14	Hyssop	29	Parsnip	23	Squash	25
Borage	29	Coriander	29	Kale or Borecole	17	Peas	21	Sunflower	26
Broccoli	10	Corn	15	Kohl Rabi	17	Pepper	22	Swiss Chard	26
Brussels Sprouts	10	Corn Salad	16	Lavender	29	Pumpkin	23	Tobacco	26
Cabbage	11-12	Cress	16	Lawn Grass	28	Radish	23-24	Thyme	29
Caraway	29	Cucumber	16	Leek	17	Rhubarb	24	Tomato	26-27
Cardoon	12	Dandelion	16	Lettuce	17-18	Roquette	24	Turnip	29
Carrot	13	Dill	29	Mangel Wurzel	10	Rosemary	29	Wormwood	29
Cauliflower	13	Egg Plant	17	Marjoram, Sweet	29	Rue	29		

MISCELLANEOUS INDEX

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
Booklets on Gardening . . . 28	Ferry-Morse Seed	Garden Suggestions 6-7	Plants for Special	When to Plant Your
Ferry's Blueprint Garden.33	Breeding Activities.30-31	Planting Chart for	Needs 32-33	Vegetables and
Ferry's Garden Spray . . . 7	Flower Leaders 1-2	Vegetables 7	Vegetable Leaders 3	Flowers 4-5

Flower Seeds

ALYSSUM 5"	ASTER 10"	BALSAM 5"	CALENDULA 5"	CANTERBURY BELL 5"	CARDINAL CLIMBER 5"	CARNATION 5"	CELOSIA 5"	CHINESE LANTERN 5"	CHRYSANTHEMUM 10"
COCKSCOMB 10"	COSMOS 10"	DAHLIA 10"	FOUR O'CLOCK 10"	GAILLARDIA 10"	GELUM 10"	GODETIA 10"	HOLLYHOCK 10"	ICELAND POPPY 10"	JOSEPHS COAT 10"
LARKSPUR 10"	MARIGOLD 10"	MARIGOLD 10"	MORNING GLORY 10"	NASTURTIIUM 10"	NICOTIANA 10"	PAINTED DAISY 10"	PANSY 10"	PETUNIA 10"	PHLOX 10"
PHLOX 10"	POPPY 10"	PORTULACA 10"	SNAPDRAGON 10"	STOCK 10"	SWEET PEAS 10"	SWEET WILLIAM 10"	VERBENA 10"	WOOLFLOWER 10"	ZINNIA 10"

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